LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

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Weekly Journal—each square (10 lines or less

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

AGENTS. RESTUCKY. Ogdan, (Wensboro. S. J. Mosely, Kresno. Yanghan, Greensburg E. S. Kauffman, HustonKirrley, Mi. Vermon. Kirrley, Mi. Vermon. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinsville. Curry, Harrodelarg, Taylor, Columbia, Herndon, Mayslick, Bradford, Augusta, mith, Berry's Station, Sam'l Bay, Jr., Tompkinsville. M. Chambler, GeorgeLown. Sam'l Bay, Jr., Tompkinsville. J. A. Richarl, Owingsville.

for money due us for subscription to our paper.

Then R. Taylor, Lewisport.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

THE SITUATION.-The condition of the war is now such that we must look for a speedy and very important change for either the bet ter or the worse. The magnitude of the crisis cannot easily be over-estimated.

The great point of interest at this time is undoubtedly Vicksburg. Daily the eyes of the whole people North and the whole people South are turned toward that stronghold and its surroundings. General Grant, with a Formidable army, is investing it by land, and Commodore Porter, with his powerful fleet, is investing it by water. General Grant, even with all the sid the gunboats can render him, is not strong enough to carry its tremendous fortifications by assault. He has tried thus to carry them and been repulsed with serious loss. Bisonly just hope seems to be in reducing them by a vigorous siege; and no doubt he can reduce them thus if not attacked by a great army in his rear. It is evident that the ammuu tion of the besieged, and the stock of provisions for the soldiery and citizens, and the forage for the horses, are getting low. The beleaguered rebels reply but faintly, and in general not at all, to the constant and terrible ederal fire kept up on them and their works, evidently receiving their remnant of powder and ball for any great crisis that may occur in the conflict; a dozen emissaries from without were recently caught in an attempt to pass in through our lines with two hundred thousand ussion-caps upon their persons, their purcose of course being to supply the rebel troops with a sorely-needed and indispensable article; the pent-up forces, according to the concurrent testimony of spies and deserters, are restricted to quarter rations; and horses are shot by hundreds or knocked in the head for the want of means to feed them. Let Grant have to do with Vicksburg alone, and the result would be no less certain than glorious; the whole city with all its army and all its artillery would soon fall into his hands.

But, nufortunately, Gen. Grant is not permitted to have to do with Vicksburg alone. While dealing with Vicksburg in front, he is menaced by a great army from behind. He has stated in a despatch to the Secretary of War that he recently intercepted in the hands of a rebel messenger trying to make his way anto Vicksburg a letter from Jeff Davis to Gen. Pemberton, assuring him, that, if he could hold cut fifteen days, a hundred thousand men should be sent to his relief. And the indications are that all the desperate energies of the rebel Confederacy are put forth for the fulfillment of the pledge. The rebel authorities, deeply aware of the immense importance and indeed the absolute necessity of Vicksburg to the rebel cause, are resolved that it shall not fall if they have the power to save it. Accordingly they are sending troops in hot haste to Gen. Joe Johnston in Grant's rear. What number of reinforcements have already arrived there, and what number are on their way, our Government has probably no means of knowing. We heard from high military sources last week at Murfreesboro that two divisions, one of them Breckinridge's, had certainly gone from Bragg's army, that large numbers of troops had gone from Mobile, from Savannah, trom Charleston, and various points in North Caroline, and that at least eighteen or twenty seand had gone from Lee's army in Virginia. And there can be little doubt, that, to destroy or defeat Grant's army and save Vicksburg, portions of the Confederacy have been, to a considerable extent, depleted of their troops. And now the question, and a most momentous question, is whether Gen. aston, before Grant shall have time to take Vicksburg by seige, will have sufficient orce to attack him in the rear and overwhelm him. This is the only rebel hope, and it is the only Pederal fear. The subject is creating the intensest anxiety in all minds on both sides. Grant has, no doubt, been reiuforced (though of course not a quarter so strengly as Johnston) and his position is said to be an excellent one for repelling an assault upon his rear. If our Government, with all the momentous facts of the case before it and a full knowledge of all the vast consequences depending upon the issue, shall allow the rebels to triumph from superior numbers, its shame and infamy will be as enduring as

The question will at once occur to all, why it is, that, if the rebels have weakened themelves at so many important points to save Vicksburg, our armies do not avail themselves of the opportunity to advance upon those weakened points. Perhaps they will, but the rebel military authorities are cunning tacticians, and they have probably considered fully all contingencies. In the first place, there are few sections of their Confederacy that they could not afford to see overrun for the sake of a great and eventful victory at Vicksburg, and, in the second place, they have confiden in the ability of even much-diminished forces to defend their principal strongholds for a time. Suppose Hooker were now to advance upon -the latter, if not strong enough to make a stand, would retreat within the powerful fortifications of Richmond expecting to defeud them until any of his troops seut to Mississippl could have time to fulfill their mission and return. Suppose Rosecrans were to advance upon Bragg-the latter, if depleted by the sending away of two divisions, would probably retreat within the natural and artificial defences at Chattanooga in the expectation of holding the Federal army at bay until the two divisions could rejoin him. And Charleston and Savaunah and Mobile are so very formidably fortified, that the rebels are no doubt confident of their power to hold each of them by a small force against a large one. We have seen and we see daily that the whole of Grant's host is unable to carry, except by siege, a fortified city occupied by not mor than twenty thousand men, and other fortified cities, garrisoned by small bodies of troops, might prove as hard to carry as Vicksburg. We make these suggestions to show that some of the great difficulties of the Fed eral position are perhaps but partially appreciated. There certainly seems to us to be some danger that the heavy reinforcements of Johncton may give the rebels a triumph at Vicksorg, without securing to our arms any coun-

those reinforcements are withdrawn. Still we are hopeful, very, very hopeful, We are the more bopeful from the fact that

fident, and yet Gen. Johnston, a most skilfu aud sagacious leader, must also be confident else e would not ask for the massing of troops under his command from all portions of the rebel Confederacy. The fact, that, while Gen. Grant is investing Vicksburg, Gen. Banks is n like manner Investing Port Hudson, seems to indicate that Grant has as strong a force as is deemed necessary, for otherwise Banks, instead of stopping to besiege Port Hudson, would, we presume, have hastened on to his id. Bauks, it is said, is pressing Port Hudon so hotly that a rebel offer to surrender the place upon condition of the troops being permitted to march out with the honors of war Banks can both win success, as we devoutly trust and earnestly pray they may, the one capturing Vicksburg with its to let a Federal soldier enlist or the Federal army of twenty thousand men and the other Port Hudson with its army of twelve or fifeen thousand, and all the hundreds of heavy artillery and the tens of thousands of small arms in the two places, the rebellion, even if not suddenly and utterly crushed, will never sake. recover from the terrible blow. The rebels will have lost two armies, with uo power to replace them or any portion of them by a fourth conscription, the three having exbausted the whole fighting material of the Confederacy; the navigation of the Mississippi will be restored to the United States; the

The people South are linked to their despotirm by the conduct of the Government at Washington. The law strips them of life, lib-erty, and property. It hangs and imprisons men and women, and beggars children. It arms slaves to keep them in subjection. Of course, whether victories or defeats, they fight on. If peace is ever to come, all this must be charged, and a change is the first step to it. If Union is ever to come, this is the first step; yet when we deman't that Cou-gress shall force this change, the pensioned birelings of party squeak out treason. It is, in our judgment, the only road to Union, and if it be treason, make the most of it Louisville Democrat.

thenceforward we shall have a plain and easy

work before us.

Our neighbor is here more crabbed than candid. He is indeed crabbed and not candid at all. No conservative objects to the "demand that Congress shall force this change," if Congress can force the change; on the contrary, the conservatives themselves, by every legitimate means, are striving daily to "force this change," and, when Cougress meets, they inquestionably will "demand that Congress shall force this change," if the change lies within the force of Congress. But what if it does not? Here is the point,

The Senate will be certainly Republican by an overwhelming majority. It is as yet by no neans certain that the House will not be also Republican. It is certain that the House if slender majority. We will assume that the House is conservative, as we hope most anxously that it will be. In this event, the two branches of Congress will be politically in direct antagonism to each other. The House will have the power to defeat the furnishing of supplies to the army, without having the power to change the policy of the administraiou. Suppose, now, that the House passes a or amendment changing the policy of the administration, and that the Senate obstinately refuses to concur therein;—what then? Shall the House on this account refuse to furnish supplies to the army, and thereby surrender to the rebellion, or shall the House, notwithstanding its inability to change the policy of the administration, furnish the necessary supplies to uphold the government against its armed assailauts, and appeal to the people to change the policy of the administration at the ballot-box reinforcing the conservative strength in Congress? In other words shall the House if it is not able to change the policy of the admiuistration, surrender the nation to destruction Shall the House, because it cannot "force this charge," force the overthrow and extinction of the government? This is the point.

And on this point our neighbor of the Democrat has thus explicitly defined his position: We say no! not another dollar nor another man can they get with our consent. Ken-tucky owes it to her past declaration to take this position unequivocally. But this is sur-rendering to the rebellion, they say. If it be so, then we shall have the consolation of knowing that the rebellion succeeded rather hrough onr devotion to the great principles of constitutional freedom than because of our leparture from the established limits of the covernment, and a violation of all the enlight-

ened dictates of humanity.

Such is the position of our neighbor of the Democrat; but such, as the public well knows is not the position of the true Democracy of Kentucky and of the country at large. What their position is we need not now repeat. Our present concern is merely with our neighbor's, partial and petulant statement of his own position in the extract at the head of these remarks.

Our neighbor should state his position all the more plainly when he states it peevishly. When he is crabbed he is under especial obligations to be candid.

Mr. W. P. Thomasson says in a nota to the Democrat that the manuscript of his late address announcing himself a condidate for the Governship of Keutucky was submitted to us for publication and rejected, and he

In our interview, the name of the reputed nomince of the National Democrats was men-tioned, the position of the parties freely spoken of, and a preference for the Union Democracy was expressed—only, however, as a choice of

Mr. Thomasson omits in this passage to say whether, in the interview spoken of, a preference for the Union Democracy only as a choice of evils was expressed by him or by us or by both. In justice to ourselves, therefore, we must say that it was not expressed by us. In our view, the Union Democracy is no evil. Mr. T. thinks, that neither the head no heart that indited the leader in the Journal or the 4th is to be envied. We don't wish our heads and hearts envied; we only want them appreciated. Mr. T. is not justly aggrieved by the article he refers to. To be sure, his speaking of the not another-man-nor- things, for they could be no worse." About another-dollar party in this State as "National Democrats" in distinction from the Union Democrats, or, in other words, the Union party, was mentioned in that article as a significant circumstance. And it is a significant circumstance. How strange that any man, even an abolitionist, if sincerely desirous of the Union's his place at Charleston. salvation, should be among the first to recognize as "National Democrats" those persons who oppose all appropriations for carrying on the war. If there is a color of nationality about such Democrats, we can't see it: if there's an odor of nationality about them, we can't the no-appropriation men "National Democrata," the name by which they choose to be known, but, in speaking of the Union Democrais, he sneered at them as "the self-stuled Union Democrats." The fact is, the labors of the abolitionists and those of the secessionists, or uc-appropriation meu, tend to one common result, and both sides have an instinctive con-

riction of the fact. Mr. T. has no reason to complain of any lack of courtery on our part. If we are correctly informed, it isn't very long since he was threatening the suppression of the Louisville Journal for disloyalty. He wanted to get the Jenmal put down by military power, and, as be couldn't effect that, he thought he would do our humble paper the next worst turnpublish his abolition address in it.

tervailing advantages at the points from which Mr. T. says "the Editors of the Journal, it is believed, were the associates of Gov. Magoffia upon the question of the armed neutrality of the State." We were never the associates of the 1thellion was a monster-gathering. It Gen. Grant and his officers are said to be con- Gov. Magoffin in anything, except perhaps in was a gathering for a monster-purpose.

sound upon the liquor question. We were never his associates upon the question of the armed zeutrality of Kentucky. We declared for neutrality when the adoption of that policy was necessary to save the State, and Governor Magoffin and his organs at that time hitterly denounced it. After a time he and the secession organs suddenly turned and pretended to adopt it, but they did so, as the event proved. with the design of giving it a treasonable construction, and carrying it out according to that construction. Our construction of neutrality was the construction of the Union men of Kentucky; but the neutrality of Magoffiu has been made to him and rejected, but & Co., on the contrary, contemplated the nonhis may be true or not. If Grant and payment of U. S. taxes by our State, the expulsion of all Federal institutions and all Federal authority from her borders, and a refusal

taking a glass of wine; and he was always

with a disunion construction and for disunion's Mr. Themasson would understand all this if he were not an abolitionist. We don't object to his calling all who are not abolitionists "worshippers of uegro slavery," but we dou't think it very nice language to be applied by a man old enough to know better to ninetenths of his fellow-citizeus. He says, that, rebels will be excluded from their supplies by when he announced himself for the Governorthe cutting of their territory in twain; and ship, he forgot that he had not been, since his return from Illinois, a Kentuckian loug enough to be eligible, and we presume he forgets, when he denounces all anti-abolitionists as worshippers of negro slavery, that he is a

A friend who has paid a pretty large ex-

ise tax running to next September has been applied to for some additional legal contribution to the nation's war expenses. This seems at first glauce a pretty hard case, but we are proud to know that he met it in the spirit of a patriot. It may be some consolation for him to know that the Confederate tax bill is much more onerous than any which our Congress has mposed. The rebel act levies a tax of cight per cent on the "value of all naval stores, salt, wines, spirituous liquors, tobacco manufac tured or uumanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, sirups, rice, and other agricultural productions." Bankers are taxe1 \$500; auctioneers \$50, and 21/2 per cent on the gross amount of their sales; wholesale liquor dealers are taxed \$200 and 5 per cent of their gross sales; retail liquor dealers pay \$100 and 10 per cent of gross sales; distillers pay \$200 and 20 ♥ cent of gross sales; hotels and eatinghouses pay secording to the yearly reutal of the property from \$800 a year down to \$30; theatres pay, \$500 and 5 per cent of gross receipts; tobacconists pay \$50 and 5 per cent of gross sales: billiard rooms pay \$40 for each table; butchconservative at all will be conservative by a ers and bakers pay \$50 and 1 per cent of gross sales; peddlers pay \$50 and 21/2 per cent of sales; photographers, lawyers, apothecaries, doctors, and confectioners pay \$50 each, with a tax on all but lawyers and doctors of 21/2 per over \$500 and under \$1,500 a year, 5 per cent; over \$1,500 and less than \$3,000 a year, 5 per cent on the first \$1,500 and 10 per cent on the rest; over \$3,000 and less than \$5,000, 10 per cent; over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, 121/2 per cent; over \$10,000, 15 per cent. Ouerous as are these items, they are nothing to the tax which agriculture in all its branches labors under. The following is the section which inflicts such intolorable wrong upon all the interests of husbandry:

11. Each farmer and planter in the Confederate States, after reserving for his own ducts of the present year, one-tenth of the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, or rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, and of the cured hay and fodder; also, one-tenth of the sugar, molasses made of cane, cotton, wool, and tobacco; the cetter of the sugar of the cure of the country of the sugar of the cetter of th he cotton ginned and packed in some securmanuer, and tobacco shipped and packed i of peas or beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both, for his own use, shall deliver to the Coulederate Government, for its use, one-teuth of the peas, beans, and ground peas produced and gathered by him during the piesent year.

If this does not glean the threshing-floors of the Confederacy as cleanly as all the Ruths could glean the fields of iunumerable tribes of Boaz, we do not see how any other device therefore appears that lovalty is a great economy in the case of taxation, and that it is better by far to live under the old government, struggling as it is in the life and death grapple, than to make an exchange such as thousands crushing embraces of the Confederate despot-

Refugees from Charleston bring news to the Eastern papers to the 22d of May. One of them, Stephen King, an Irishman, has lived In the city for ten years past. He was last employed in a (rebel) government shop on work for a new iron-clad floating battery. There are two of these craft now langched and well advanced towards completion. Their length of keel is 150 feet, and they are to carry four guns of very heavy calibre. Besides these, the rebels have four larger iron-clads commenced, to mount six guns each; but these are not yet nearly ready for launching. The lron armor for this formidable flotilla is furnished from England, and brought into Charleston by those neutral vessels under British color, which make a business of runnlug the blockade. Arrivals of these craft are very frequent. Only a day or two before he left, three of them came in-the Kate, the Ellen and Aunie, and the Beauregard-all louded with iron, clothing, drugs, ammunition, arms, and other important supplies for the rebels. There is a very general desire among the poor people in Charleston to get out of it, because "things are so hard." as one of these men expresses it. He says further, that at the time of the recent attack by Admiral Dupont's fleet, there were many who hoped the Yankees would succeed in bringing in their guuboats, and "change two weeks ago, a great many soldiers left the city, and it was the common talk there that they went to Vicksburg. How many went was not publicly known, but it was reported that Gen. Beauregard had gone, or was to go with them, and that Gen. Ewell was to take

The Editor of the Democrat, referring to our notice of the so-called Union convention at Covington, says: "The Editor of the Journal has a troublesome time with his party." By no meaus, neighbor. Such trouble as we do have is not with our party but with its twin adversaries-sccessionism and abolitionism. But we are so much accustomed to this trouble that we don't mind it. It is and has long been our regular business.

The Nashville Union learns, on excellent authority, that a caravan of exiles, sent South recently, were robbed of all their money and other valuables by a squad of Dick Mc-Cann's baudits, disguised in Federal uniform. The deed was a very characteristic one. A Southern guerrilla is not only a traitor, but a

Our only choice is between fighting this war to a triumphant close and bringing upon ourselves and our posterity a condition of things that will involve perpetual war. Which shall we choose?

The New York News says that the nceting in that city to compel submission to TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

Let It appears that the game of reinforcenents at Vicksburg is played quite actively on both sides. We have little doubt that the rebel Government, if it have time, will coucentrate there nearly the whole military force of the Southern Confederacy to prevent the disaster it would experience in the fall of the city, but we hope and believe that Grant will receive reinforcements large enough and soon enough to be able to withstand the incroasing rebel host in his rear longer than icksburg can withstand him.

Grant, it appears, is now planting, within he fortificatius he has taken, heavy siege guus with their muzzles pointed outward to menace Gen. Johnston in his rear. His position for the repulse of an invading force however great is said to be exceedingly strong. If Johnston attack him, the rebel slaughter flag float upon her soil. We advocated Kentucky neutrality with a Union construcwill probably be too horrible for mortal eudurance. If Johnston shall attack in the rear, tion, and for Union's sake, while Magoffin & Co., as a last desperate expedient, advocated it no doubt the besieged army will sally forth to attack in front, but in that case Grant will uquestionably, like a good rule, "work both ways." Anticipating the contingency, he will be prepared for it. Officers just from the scene of Graut's opera

tions say, that, whilst he is fiercely bombarding Vicksburg, and directing his heavy siege guns against its main fortifications at very short range, his sappers and miners are vigorously cugaged day and night in making sub terranean passages to and under those fortifications. When their work is completed, as it very soon must be, probably two or three or four mines will be sprung at one, and the faces of the doomed fortifications will be torn off by as many earthquakes, opening the way for a remendous rush of our troops into the city. The officers from Vicksburg say that Grant

could certainly take the place by storm in a single day, but that it would cost more in life and limb than under existing circumstances he is willing to pay. He is confident of getting the place much cheaper.

Our impulsive, go-ahead national char acteristics are all well enough when applied to the industrial arts of peace and the various avocations of business, but they are not the proper monitors to control the popular mind n times of great excitement produced by the hurry, bustle, and confusion of war. We may drive sharp bargains in trade, but we cauno accelerate the strategy of great armies or hurry up the movements of commanding Generals who have made the science of war the study of their lives, and know perfectly well what they are about. An illustration of this is found in the impatience which is manifested in many quarters to hear of the fall of Vicksburg, and almost everybody seems to think that Gen. Grant has nothing to do but order a general advance upon the enemy's works, and thus take a stronghold which the rebels have been fortifying for more than two years, with all the aid of modern ordnauce improvements and the skill of some of the best artillerists and eugincers in the country, educated by our govment expressly for this sort of work. We feel a cheering hope that nothing can save Vicksburg from a final surrender to our arms; but the pear will not fall to the ground until it is dead ripe, and he who would seek to pluck it prematurely will be certain to entail disaster noon the very best laid schemes. Our military authorities understand the potion on the lower Mississippi; they know the mportance of the strategic point which the rebels now occupy; and we trust they have taken the best measures to bring it into our possession. Co-operating forces in large numbers have been sent to the assistance use fifty bushels of sweet potatoes, and fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of the wheat produced in the present year, shall pay and deliver to the Coufederate Government, of the proof Grant, and every practicable precaution to relieve the beleaguered city. The Missis- of his men after a slight skirmish. sippi Valley must be cleared as the first great step toward conquering a peace. This is the great military necessity as well as a commercial and geographical necessity. As the partridge runs from its nest and flutters at a distance from its brood to distract atteution, so the Confederates at the open ing of the rebellion made all possible clamor in Virginia, and thus diverted the operations of the Union armies from the very pots where they ought to have been most igorcusly felt. While we were aiming to take Richmond, the possession of which could have been of little or no practical good to us, the rebels were fortifying the Mississippi from opposite Cairo to its very mouth. While we were playing around the arc of the great milcould be adopted more likely to effect it. It itary circle, the Confederates were strengthening the centre to an almost impregnable detaining possession of points which at the outset of the war could have been obtained by almost bloodless victories. Every indication of our deluded fellow-citizens have been will- has pointed to the valley of the Mississippl ing to do by throwing themselves into the as the very heart of the great struggle for the empire of this continent. All the resources of the rebels have been brought into requisition to strengthen their armies in that direction, and Vicksburg has been held with a desperate tenacity which shows how highly they appreciate its importance. Jeff Davis, who not deficient in military sagacity, asserted long ago that the decisive battles of the rebellion were to be fought on the Yazoo river, and he most strenuously urged the necessity of full and complete preparation for the great struggle. Nor have his suggestions been overlooked: everything that could add vigor to defence or render Vicksburg invincible has been adopted, and now our people fret and fume and chafe because General Grant does not

walk his troops up as quietly as if they were on dress parade, summon the town to surren der, and take it without resistance. Let us possess our souls with patience and learn have confidence in those who are entrusted with the command of our armies. We may hear any day that Vicksburg has surrender ed, and it may be weeks before the event takes place, but in the interval there is no occasion for unuccessary excitement and nervous aprehension of some terrible disaster. We have faith that General Grant is master of the situ ation, and that In his own good time he will strike the final blow of victory. But in doing so he must consult the safety of the brave colunteers committed to his charge; he has a terrible responsibilty; and the more he can save life in the terrible shock of arms the more brilliant will his victory be when it is finally achieved. Still we may fail; the army n his rear may become too strong for him; aud, in that care, we must bear up bravely egainst the calamity. Come what may, at Vicksburg or elsewhere, the rebellion will be but down, and the government will be preserved. Let none for a moment doubt that.

Correction.-Last December, Col. A. B. core, of the 104th Illinois infantry, commanding the U. S. troops at Hartsville, Tenn. surrendered to Morgan's cavalry in consequerce of the bad conduct of the 106th and 108th Ohio troops and the strength of the rehel force brought against him. Shortly afterwards we published a paragraph on what we supposed to be good authority, stating that Col. M., while in this city on his way to Tenucssee, expressed in a speech at the Galt House a strong desire to meet Morgan. We are assured however that this was all a mistake-that Col. A. B. Moore never made a speech in Louisville at all. There are three highwayman, a robber, a pickpocket and a Col. Moores from Illinois, and the commander of the 104th Illinois Infantry was not the one who spoke at the Galt House. We are wow assured that this officer is both modest and prave, and that he has done his duty in every tuation. We are sorry to have done him injustice, for we are told that it caused him no little annovance while he was a prisoner.

On account of the utter extinction of all kinds of poultry in the South, the rebels are unable to egg each other on to anything.

The Louisville Journal, a stoat supporter of Mr. Liucolu's Administration, with occasionally a small difference by way of enhancing the harmony that follows, cracks the follow-

ing joke: "If a mistake is made by Graut's army w know that General Grant is responsible. an error is committed in the movements of Rosecraus' army we know that Rosecraus is responsible. But what human being can tell who is responsible when a blunder is perpetrated in the action of the Army of the Poto-

We say echo answers, Mac!
Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat. The Louisville Journal is certainly a stout paper, but, when the Doylestown Editor calls it "a stout supporter of Mr. Lincoln's Admiuistration," he talks either ignorantly or lyingly. His assertion or intimation that General McClellau, who for a long time past has had uo military command, is responsible for any blunders now committed in the Army of the Potemac, is worthy of such an ass as he seems The New Albauy Ledger learns that

Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana mounted infantry, arrived at Henderson on last Friday, from a chase of a gaug of guerillas who had been busy near Madisonville. His command succeeded in capturing twelve of the rebels, but the remainder mauaged to "skedaddle." While on the hunt, Lieut.-Col. J. issued an order to his men to press into service for one day all male citizens between the age of eighteen and forty-five, for the purpose of making a thorough drive through the region infested by the guerillas. In a short time he had a force of five hundred mounted Kentuckians with whom he scoured the conntry. Col. J. says his "boys" have learned all the roads and by-paths, and know also just where to obtain guides in that section, so that hereafter these irresponsible gangs of rebel missaries will stand a slim show of escape.

The gallant Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who as a command near Murfreesboro, tells a good story on General Ronsseau, who, it is well known, is often cheered very enthusiastically wherever he makes his appearance in any of continual look-out for amusement, and, if a rabbit happens to run near them, perhaps five hundred of them will start after him, shouting and yelling so as to be heard for miles. Gen. Davis was recently sitting in his handsome tent with several of his officers when a tremendous hubbub was heard among the men of his brigade. "What in the world is that"? exclaimed one of the officers. "Well," replied another, "it must be either Rousseau

Wendell Phillips, in the Tremont Tomple several evenings ago, exclaimed:

or a rabbit."

Thank God for McClellan, for Cameron; thank God for defeat. With a man for President, we should have put down the rebellion in ninety days, and left slavery where it was. From this, says the New York World, we judge Phillips still holds to the opinion he expressed before the Issuauce of the emancipation proclamation, that the President is not a man but a turtle. Vallaudigham never said

tion of the war. A REBEL MAIL AND PRISONERS CAPTURED .-On Thursday at noon as Captain Hutchins, of the Second Illinois Regiment, was on his way from Columbus, Ky., to Covington, Tenu., he | throw of our system of government and the came up with and captured, near the latter place, a rebel mail carrier, who had with him in favor of the proclamation in Kentucky is a large number of letters. Captain Hutchins ascertained by letters in the mail, that, at no great distance to the right of the road, the next Legislature. Let no owner of such a rebel Colonel Faulkuer was lying with three bundred men. Captain Hutchins started to

likely to dishearten the people in the prosecu-

We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. H. Miller, of Ohio county, as a Union candidate to represent that county in the Legislature. Mr. Miller is one of the truest and most fervent of patriots. He stands by the Union and its defenders and will to the death. According to his means he has done as much for the Union cause as any man in the State. He keeps an excellent public house, and he has fed Union soldiers gratis almost every day since the commencement of the rebellion, and rejoiced in being able to render such service to his country's brave defenders.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- We publish the full proceedings of the Union Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District, held at Calhoon on Thursday last, at which the Hon. George H. Yeaman was unanimously renominated for election to Congress. The honor so gracefully bestowed is richly deserved. Mr. Yeaman has fully vindicated his title to the coufidence and admiration of his constituents. He stands in the front rank of the statesmen and patriots of the Commonwealth.

We publish in another column a list of the Hon. Robt. Mallory's appointments in this District. It is unnecessary to bespeak for him a hearty welcome on the part of the peo-ple. His able and faithful services as their Representative in Congress bespeak this with a power to which we can add nothing. He is the people's favorite. He deserves to be. And the better the people know him the more

they will esteem and admire him. The Richmond papers are in a grea rage because the Federal prisoners in the Libby street prison jolued, on Sunday of last week, in singing Old Handred. They think it horrid blasphemy in Federal officers and soldiers to sing sacred music.

Gentlemen Yankees, sing just as much pralmody as you please, and sing it through your noses if you like. A New York paper suggests that each

county in the loyal States erect a monument with the name of every soldier from that county who has fallen, or may fall, during the war inscribed upon it. A good suggestion, which, if carried ont, would give us the honor of surpassing all nations in times past IMPORTANT .- It is, we are informed, extensively whispered in official circles at Washing-

ton, and in some instances stated outright, that the President of the United States, not more than two or three days ago, learned from an unquestionably authentic source (we hope we are violating no confidence) that all was quiet on the Potomac. The Rev. Geo. B. Cheever of New York proclaims, that, for the verdict of the people against the emancipation proclamation,

St. Paul, "God will smite thee, thou whited The Owensboro Monitor says: "We know not when we have had the good fortune to listen to a speech of greater ability than Gen. Bramlette's on Friday last. It was able, forcible, and eloquent. We regard Gen. B. as just the man to educate the people in sound

"Cod will smite them with all manner of af-

political doctrine." MORE PRISONERS .- The Big Grey Eagle prought up from Heuderson yesterday twentyfour rebel prisoners, among the number a Confederate Captain named James Ingram. They were confined in the Military Prison until further disposition can be made of them.

Most of the rebels are pledged to pay tenfold what they are worth, and, when they die, there'll he the Devil to pay.

Two thousand prisoners left Indianapolis on Saturday for Fort Delaware. Oue hundred and sixty-five officers of Pemberton's army were sent to Johnson's Island. ere sent to Johnson's Island.
A detachment of the 45th Ohio, on a reconnoissance Saturday, captured a rebel captain, a lieutenant, three sergeants, and ten privates, with horses and equipments. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

Gen. Grant has been largely reinforced and additional troops are still being hurried to his assistance. The movements of troops through our city for the past teu days, both hy land and water, have been very active. In accordance with a rule of conduct long since adopted, we have taken no notice of these transfers in the Journal, but as they are fully detailed in the Eastern papers there can be no longer any use in withholding the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Grant will be fully able to cope with the rebel force which may be brought against the rear of his army investing Vickshurg. The strengthening of the army of the Mississippi has not weakened in any degree the defences of Kentucky, for, though many of the old regiments have been taken away from our State, their places have been fully supplied by other troops.

ELECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.-It is exceedingly desirable that there be the greatest possible harmony of seutiment and feeling among the Union members of the next Legislature of this State. The want of perfect harmony among the loyal members of the last Legislature was a matter of regret, and there is no reason why a similar evil should be permitted to trouble and embarrass us again. To be sure, the trouble and embarrassment were not much, but they were more than we want or need have next winter.

Fortunately we have a sure basis upon which the necessary unity can be established. That basis is the resolutions of the late Union Convention in this city. Those resolutions express the opinions and wishes of the true Union men of Kentucky. They are cordially supported by all the true Union presses of the State. They are of course opposed by such pietended friends of the Union as are inclined to radicalism or abolitionism and such other pretended Union men as are leagued with the secessionists but by nobody else except the secessionists themselves.

Then let every Union candidate, as a condition of our party's support, be required to the numerous encampments of the army. The stand upon them fairly and squarely. They men, so long stationary, are of course on the involve no questions in regard to which there need be a doubt or a misgiving. We are told that there are some few, some

very few aspirants for the Legislature, who, calling themselves Union men, are not opposed to the President's emancipation proclamation. If there are any such, and if they would in good faith serve the Union cause, let them, for the sake of that cause, get or keep quietly out of the way. They are, as they must know, at direct issue, npon that matter, with the Union party of Kentucky. There is no emancipation preclamation party in this State, and one can't be created. There is no party here that goes for the proclamation as either a political or a military measure. The body of our popnlation believe that it is injurious to the nation in its military operation, and, if possible, still more injurious to it politically. No wellinformed man doubts that it has helped to divide the people of the North, who, before it was announced as forthcoming, were as a unit but are now separated into parties, anything so disrespectful, or, if believed, more and no one can entertain a rational doubt that it has destroyed or rather stifled every Union feeling in the South inflaming the population of that section to the point of frenzy and desperation. Besides, the permanent execution of the measure would involve the overextinction of the nation. Every voice raised a voice tending to the promotion of the rebel cause. Let no such voice be raised in our voice be sent to that body. He would be a pestilent disturber of Union concord. Let find his camp, and succeeded in capturing four him enjoy the sound of his own voice, but en-

joy it outside of the Capitol. men asking to be elected to the next Legislature as Union men declare themselves opposed to the fifth resolution on national affairs adopt. ed by the last Legislature. That resolution is as follows:

clares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, over the States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tenden-cy is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free govern-

The resolution is just and proper, and mo unquestionably expresses the sentiment of Kentucky. The President suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in numerous cases, before Congress had authorized him to suspend it, and suspended it, moreover, on the express assumption that he had the const tutional right to do so, an assumption that flies in the fare of the whole current of our history and of the history of civil liberty itself. Congress has since given him the authority, and thereby has affirmed by clear implication the justness of the doctrine asserted on this point in the resolution under notice. Indeed, the majority of the President's political friend; in Congress frankly repudiated the assumption in question. It really finds almost as little ountenance in the public mind of the country as it finds in reason and in law. It is a mere freak of doctrine, born of the passion and extravagance of the hour, and destined to

pass away with them. As to the other point of the resolution, the condemnation of the extension of "martial law over States where war does not exist." we own we do not see how there can be any difference of opinion amongst the free citizens of this free Republic. What is martial law? The will of a military chief. Such is the definition given by the publicists. When, therefore, the President extended martial law over the States of the North, as he did in his procamation of the 24th of last September, he in theory abolished the constitution, and proclaimed his own will as the supreme law of the laud,-the supreme law in New York and in New Hampshire, where peace and order reign undisputed, and where the course of civil justice is unbroken and unobstructed, as well as in the sphere of actual military operations, where military authority is supreme under the constitution. This theory's nothing less than monstrous. Its reduction to practice would extinguish utterly the liberties of the people. It converts the whole country into a military camp, the whole people into a military force, and the whole President into a military chief. In short, it wipes out the Model Republic, and sets up in its place a military despotism. The resolution under notice declares of this doctrine, together with the newfaugled doctrine respecting the writ of habcas corpus, that it is "unwarranted flictions." We say to him in the language of by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government. The great and solemn truth could not be expressed adequately in terms more decorons The resolution is right, eminently right, and the Union party of Kentucky endorses it and will maintain it. We are indeed reluctant to believe that any Kentuckian who gives a free

> with the Union party on this point. In some counties, no doubt, persons will announce themselves for the Legislature who are of the no more-mon-and-money schoolpersons, who, while professing to be in favor of the restoration of the Union, are doing everything in their power against it by opposing the contribution of another man or dollar to resist the rebel armies. No matter what name such persons may assume, they are practically rebels, insidions rebels, the worst and most dangerous kind of rebels. All such repudiate and spurn the platform of our Union Convention and should themselves be repudiated and spurned by all loyal citizeus. Instead of having any notanother-man-ner-another-dollar-men in the

rein to bis native sense and spirit can differ

uext Legislature, let us have only the-lastman-and-the-last-dollar-men in that body. Upon this point surely all genuine Union men, all the houest friends of the country can be agreed.

We want no men sent to the Legislature to make a factious or indiscriminate opposition to the Administration. We want none sent there who will not find more pleasure in supporting the Administration where it is right than in opposing it where it is wrong. We want none sent there who will not judge all its acts in a spirit of liberality and candor, approve where they can, blame only where they must, and, above all, sustain the government, whatever may be the misdeeds of those in power, in prosecuting the war with the most terrible energy. We have thus indicated the ground and the only ground upon which there can be unity of feeling and action among the loyal men upon whom will devolve the momentous duty of legislating for Kentucky in this mighty crisis of her affairs and the affairs of the nation. That ground, the only true and practicable basis, we repeat, is the ty of Kentucky stands npon that platform. Let uo individual who cannot stand upon it ask the party for office, and if he asks, let him be treated as one who would introduce discord where there should be perfect barmony.

There is no feature of our war that strikes the minds of European military critics with more surprise than the repeated attempts made hy Federal commanders to carry by storm regularly constructed fortification There is something so monstrously absurd. such utter hopeleseness of success, in the attempt, that the military critics of Europe refuse to credit the fact, and assume that the fortifications at Fredericksburg must have been some hasfily-constructed earthworks, little better than an ordinary rifle pit. Their credulity will be put to a still severer test when they read of the useless slaughter of thousands n similar attempts made at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The following, from the correspondence of the New York Herald, tells the latest tale of this bloody species of military insanity at Port Hudson:

As I predicted would be the case in my let-ter to you of yesterday, if it was attempted to carry Port Hudson by sterm, our loss in killed and wonuded is very heavy. The least esti-mate I have heard is between two and three thousand, which I am led to believe is about correct. When all is taken into consideration it is not larger, however, than we should expect, and it falls below what I supposed we would sustain. When masses of troops march up to an enemy's works like those of the rebels at Port Hudson, subjected as our men were to a concentrated fire from weapons of all descriptions, the field becomes a slaughter

Sebastopol was defended by earthworks no better than those that surrounded Vicksburg or Port Hudsou, and yet it was not until they had been ruined by an artillery fire lasting for mouths that any French or English commander dreamed of making an assault. None but a madman would have attempted it.

Why, then, are our soldiers dashed by regients and brigades against fortifications upon which the engineer's art has been exhausted during a year's incessant labor? Why are thousands of our sons and brothers sacrificed in efforts that have not a ghost of a chance to

The answer is obvious. The satanic press of the Northern fanatics have raised such fearful howls about the ears of every commanding General, who has followed the plain dictates of common sense, as well as the established maxims of the art of war, that Burnside and Grant and Banks have been, as it were, compelled to sacrifice thousands of lives to this infernal Moloch, that, at a safe distance from danger, howls incessantly for blood. Nor has the press alone this fearful respon

sibility resting upon it. Such silly braggarts as Hooker have given a semi-official sanction to the senseless clamor for disregarding the engineer's art. Hooker could see no obstacle at any time to marching into Richmond while the army was under McClellan's command It is thought perhaps that he has been able to liscover some few hindrances in the way since ne has been in command himself. We hope at least that the Congressional Committee will recall their willing-witness and propound to him the stereotyped question "Could you see any obstacle, &c.," substituting only Chancellorsville for Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, &c. If McClelian had attempted to sterm the works at Yorktown, or had marched upon the fortifications of Richmond after the battles of Williamshurg or Fair Oaks, repulse with the slaughter of ten thousand men would have been the inevitable result, even although Joe Hooker "could not see it." f Grant had not made the attempt, hopeless though he must have known it to be, to carry egularly constructed redoubts with the payouet, the whole Northern abolition pres would ere this have been howling around the President for his removal. And vet we cannot hold the Generals blameless who sacrifice so uselessly the lives of their officers and sol-

diers to appease this infernal clamor. McClellan did not and would not do it, and, though his refusal cost him his command, he is more honored by the nation in his retirement than any commander now in the field is likely to be for such achievements as the attempts to storm regular fortifications with the bayonet.

It is greatly to be regretted that a few hundred abolition Editors and orators could not be massed as a forlern hope to try their own theories upon one of the enemy's redoubts at Vicksburg. We are inclined to think that those who survived the attempt would be able to see the folly of the thing as clearly as Hocker now sees the obstacles to a march into Richmond.

of the Louisville Journal. The Editor gives notice to all the Republicans that if they don't back down on the appropriation bill and accept the conditions he requires, he will.

Lou. Democrat.

We have great admiration for the strategy of the Louisville Democrat. The Editor gives notice to all the Republicans, that, if they den't back down on the appropriation bill and accept the conditions he requires, he will not the rebellion, and effect a peace on the basis of separation, according to the scheme imputed

to the master-spirits amongst them. A strategy more felicitously adapted to the strategy of the abolitionists could not be conceived. The two strategies thoroughly play into each other's power. The joint effect of the two strategies, if they should be carried out would be inevitably the triumph of the

rebellion and the extinction of the Republic. And our neighbor distinctly gives notice to the abolitionists that he is resolved to carry out his strategy even to this extreme result. The prevailing opinion in the ranks of the Democracy of the North is that the abolitionists are resolved likewise to carry out their strategy. So the bargain may be considered as

The strategy of our neighbor is indeed admirable. We hold it up to the admiration of conservative patriots everywhere! As to our own strategy, it at least has the merit

of exactly accomplishing the end we and all other conservative patriots have ln view; namely, the maintenance of the government, whilst correcting as rapidly and completely as possible the errors and misdeeds of the adninistration. Our strategy exactly accomplishes this, and no other strategy accomplishes this at all. Hence it is that our strategy is approved nuanimously by the conservatives of

The Picayune says: "Soldiers don't win aurel leaves by leaves of absence." There hasn't been a better thing said during the war. That little paragraph appeared among the selections in our paper of yesterday. But the remark ascribed to the Picayune is not the

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 6, 1363. Editors Louisville Democrat: GENTLEMEN: I have the honor most respect

fully to request that you discontinue your attacks and reflections upon the war policy of the Administration and the war measures of Government. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your

ORLANDO H. MOORE, Colonel and Provost Marshal. This notice appeared in the Democrat of yesterday, and we find that a similar one was sent to us. It is too silly and absurd a thing to get angry at. We wonder what under the moon can be the matter with Col. Moore. He dumbfounds us, but hasn't found us dumb, nor will he. He has seemed to us a courteous and intelligent gentleman and officer, but this thing of his, which was sent upon his sole respousibility, beats the devil and cockfighting. He seems to have a good heart; perhaps his heart can't be beaten; but one would think his head had been beaten all hollow. His notificatlou to us, we presume, was the last act of his Provoet life, for he was superseded even Union Convention platform. The Union par- before it reached us—his second supersession within a few weeks. He gave us his dying words as Provost, uttering them in the ago nies and contortions of official dissolution As he has been ordered to the head of a part of a regiment, we suppose we may now venture to do a little free talking, unless he thinks that, as Colonel of half a regiment, he has the same right to govern newspapers that he had as Provost Marshal, and shall march his half regiment against the Journal office for the first supposed offence. Let him charge our office at the head of his traction of a command if

he chooses; we will charge him nothing for

the charge. We might ask this ex-Provost why, in taking such a grave step as warning newspapers what they may or may not publish, he failed to consult Gen. Boyle or some other superior authority, but undoubtedly he hasn't asked himself. We don't suppose any Provost ever made such a little burlesque Jupiter of himself before. Col M. knew that all of the bitter anti-administration papers on the north of the Ohio were allowed to come by thousands Into this city and into all parts of Kentucky. sud yet, without attempting to shut out that tide, he actually contemplated laying his petty finger npon the Louisville Journal, which has done and is doing and will do more for the cause of the Union than five hundred epoulettewearers like himself have done or will ever do. The Union State Convention in this city adopted resolutions against the war policy of the administration; the whole Union State ticket stand upon those resolutions; the Union candidates for Congress stand upon them; the Union candidates for the Legislature will stand upon them, and of course we could not defend the action of on yown Convention or viudicate the position of the men of our State ticket or of our candidates for Congress or the Legislature without opposing the warpolicy of the Administration, and yet, for such opposition, Provost Moore, if his Provostship had lived long enough, would have undertaken to sentence the Louisville Journal's head to the guillotine-basket. We have seen a great many official asses, and now we see one Moore.

Let all small officials be careful lest, in trying to kick newspapers, they by mistake kick the bucket.

AERIVED .- Twenty-three rebel prisoners arrived on the Nashville train last night and

will be sent North immediately.

[Special Dispatch to the Journal.] A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated

Memphis, June 5, says:

The Memphis has arrived from Young's Point. She left on Wednesday. Captain R. R. Hopkins, of the 28th Missouri, states that firing was going on around our lines on Trasday, at intervals of five minutes. General Grant is mounting heavy guns to operate against the enemy in his rear. The guns are 30-pound parrott, and 32-pound siege guns Orders were issued on Saturday for the batthere's were much of Saturday for the batteries already in position, to open on the enemy's works on Wednesday morning. Blair's division returned on Monday from an expedition to Yazoo City, whither he went by an interior route. He encountered 2,000 of theem-

my, mostly military, which fied at his approach. A few prisoners were taken. Gen. Blair captured 1,000 head of cattle.

Gen. Grant is said not to be apprehensive of any serious demonstration in his rear, on ac-count of the enemy's want of transportation. The rebel forces in Grant's rear are represent-ed to be rapidly accumulating, and some little apprehension is indulged here lest Grant may be seriously interfered with. Gen. Grant is himself still very confident.

All the railroads between Grand Junction and Jackson had been abandoned, and will remain so for the present, the Confederates in that country having for the most part gone

The steamer Alice Dean, Captain Pepper, bringing Vicksburg dates to Thursday and Memphis dates to yesterday afternoon arrived

here this evening.

An efficer of the Alice Dean reports everything progressing as usual at the rear of Vickaburg. The sappers and miners are still burrowing in the hill-side. Thegunboa's and mortarboats are still operating. New seige guns opened fire on Thursday as had been anticipated, but with what result is not ascer-tained. The sharp-hooters still commanded the rebel works in the rear and the Confeder-

tained. The snarpsitoters still commanded the rebel works in the rear and the Confederates are not allowed to show their heads without becoming targets for 100 rills.

The general position of Grant's army remains nuchanged. The advanced regiments are being daily relieved and fresh ones substituted. Osterhaus is at Big Black River to hold Joe Johnston in check should be attempt a movement. Johnston's force is supposed to be not over 10,000 reliable fighting men; but be is reported to have 20,000 conscripts of all agee, at Eutaw, Mississippl, and about the same number near Jackson. Deserters report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of three ounces, and greatly demoralized in other respects.

A special to the Commercial, dated Vicksburg, June 7, says that but little firing has been done for two days. The rebel sharpshooters occasionally get up a lively time, but

source, super that but little firing has been done for two days. The rebel sharp-shooters occasionally get up a lively time, but soon subside; scarcely a shoot or shell has been thrown at us for a week. Looking at the situation along the whole line, and considering the condition inside, the siege may be protracted three or four weeks if resistance is continued to the last, yet we can afford it, as our loss daily grows less and that of the enemy increases.

up on the Louiciana shore. Guerillas intest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf and commit depredations with impunity. A hundred negroes were driven off or hung. Every negro with a Federal uniform on is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

A special from Walnut Hills the 2d, says Gen. Blair's expelition returned without the loss of a man. Fifty-six miles of country, from Big Black to Yazoo, eleven miles below Yazoo City, was scoured by our troops. Several bridges, grist-mills, and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also a large quantity of cotton marked "C. S. A." The country toward Yazoo City is teeming with agricultural riches. Cattle, sheep, and hogs abound; flourishing crops of corn, cats, wheat, and rye are seen on every side. Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines.

A Times letter from Lexington, Ky., reports the departure of the entire 9th army corps for Vicksburg via Louisville. Gen. Hartsuff was in command of the post. Regiments were arriving to take the place of those leaving. Large numbers of East Teunessee refugees are pouring in. Gen. Burnside, it was thought, would remain at Lexington for the present. The Herald has the following:

New Orleans, May 29, 2 P. M.—"To G. S. Denison, special agent: The negroes are reported by all parties to have fought well. The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wine but were driven back with

The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wing but were driven back with heavy loss. This morning heavy cannon-ding is heard continually. All is going on well. Rebel pickets who have deserted to our lines report provisions short at Port Iludson. Gen. Banks is well and lu face spirite, and confident of success. Signed, C. S. Bulkley, Superintendent U. S. Millitary

Telegraph. The Post's Hilton Head letters give Col. Montgomery's report, which is to the effect that his expedition destroyed a vast amount of cotton, rice, and other property, and brought off 725 slaves. They had some sharp skirmishing, in which the men behaved splendidly. The Post's letters put the value of the property destroyed at \$190,000.

Nothing decisive or startling has or curred during the last few days at eithe Vicksburg or Port Hudson, but at hoth places the game appears to be in the hands of our Generals. They are making daily and hourly advances toward the reduction of the rebe ptrongholds and the capture of the rebel armies. We do not believe that it is in the power of the rebel Confederacy to avert the result that seems inevitable. Gen. Johnston at the last dates lacked a good deal of being strong enough to attack Grant in the rear, and we believe that he lacks more now, and that he will lack still more and more the longer he waits. We can pour reinforcements down the Ohio and the Mississippi a great deal faster than the rebel Government can pour them

along one or two one-horse railroads. Upon the consequences, immediate and remote, of the taking of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, with their armies, we need not now speculate. The importance of such an event in its bearing upon the war could hardly be overestimated. To the rebel cause it would be "the wreck of matter." Though we are patient, we pray the God of Battles and the God of Justice and Truth and Right that it may come scon.

The doctrine enunciated hy Mr. Buchanan during the last mouths of his Presidential term, which paralyzed the energies of the nation and enabled the rebellion to gather head without a show of resistance from the constituted authorities—the extraordinary doctrine that force used to coerce a seceding State was "unconstitutional"-was broadly and definitely reasserted at the Fernando Wood peace meeting in New York last week. When South Carolina voted herself out of the Union, and four or five other States followed the pernicion example; when conspirators seized the Federal arms and munitions, forts, payy vard, revenue cutters, and everything that could atrengthen them and cripple the power of the Union; and when the Gulf States were in open insurrection, Jeff Davis as the leader of the conspirators, and James Buchanan as their sympathizing adherent in the Federal Government, occupied the extraordiwary position in common, that the Constitution conferred no power on the President of the United States to compel a recusant State to remain in the Union, and that, therefore, any compulsory measures taken for that purwere violative of the Constitu The infamous traitors who could find no constitutional power to save the country from its parricidal murderers, had no difficulty in determining that it was legal to secede, to disintegrate, and to destroy. brandish the torch was declared a virtue, but any attempt to arrest the incendiarism was deemed a crime. We all remember what a whirlwind of rebuke followed these insane decisions of Mr. Buchanan, and how the sharp vengeance of national indignation was visited upon him, until he sank beneath the heavy load of infamy, and has never since been able to hold up his head among his countrymen. Two years and a half have elapsed; we have gone through all the horrors of a civil war, unparalleled in vindictiveness, and yet, in the face of truth, justice, and natriotism, and in direct and deadly insult to the million of brave men now in the field, and in wanton rebnke of the hundreds of thousands of martyrs who have sealed their devotion to their country with their blood, a meeting in the empire city of the Union has had the effrontery to declare that the war is "contrary to the Constitution," and that an early pacification is demanded, even at the cost of submitting to all the imperious demands of the rebels, breaking up the Union of our fathers, and reducing our country to that condi-tion of anarchy which must result from an aggregation of a number of weak and independent States, without any common bond of unity, and likely to be continually in belligerent attitudes on account of the diversity of interests and the natural antagonism which the geography of our country must inevitably

It is not difficult to foresee what the effect of this demonstration will be upon our national reputation abroad, and it is equally palpable that it must aid and comfort the rebels by showing them that they have ardent sympathizers in the loyal States who will abuse the liberty of free speech, and the right of assembling in public, hy resorting to nnwarrantable license, bringing the Government into contempt and disrepnte, disheartening our volunteers in the field, and covering the patriotic devotion of our soldiers with the oblogny of being engaged in an unjustifiable, unnecessary, and unconstitutional war. Where in the world's history can we find a precedent for the miserable dogma that a nation, no matter what political ties may constitute its aggregate strength, has not a right to defend its honor, its integrity, and its existence? There can be no form of government so weak and impotent as to debar its executive authority from the right of self-preservation. What a farce does that mighty effort of human intellect, directed by the very inspiration of Heaven, which we have learned to reverence in our constitution, become, when we deprive it of the power to throw the weis o its might and majesty before its vitals, when assassin blows are directed aga During our us tional existence we have engaged in two wars to punish insults to our country's dignity, and to compel the recognition of our international rights Will the dogmatists of the Wood Peace school venture to assert that these wars were more justifiable than the present war, which was forced upon the country by bold, bad men for unholy schemes of personal ambition, and to retrieve, if possible, their ruined political fortunes?

It is evident that the sentiments avowed so boldly at this New York Peace meeting would find no favor at the hands of the people, were it not that they obtain a support and hearing because they are artfully mixed up with other questions and issues, which have broken out as the cankers of civil war. The liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and the sanctity of the habeas corpus, have been cunningly used by these demagogues, as the cloaks to conceal their ultimate designs, and so deeply interested are the people in their preservation that they were deaf to the disgraceful assertions made at the meeting that "we have me with nothing hut disgrace in battle," that we "have been beaten in war," and so forth The shameful turpitude of such harsh censure of our gallant soldiers is equalled only hy the folly of presuming that the rebels will accept any peace at present unless its terms are the disunion of the States. The Richmond Enquirer, of as late a date as the 30th ult., says: "There are some who would see in the fall of Vickshurg an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and patriotic reason. for drawing back from the extreme measurof our proud position and listening to compromise and an honorable peace. We do assure them (if such there be) that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none. nor mediation. This Confederacy has before it one of two things either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory, or to yield itself conquered and dreg the bitter doom of an 'oppressed nationality' under the basest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged 'Cinderella of nature', object, at the very best, of the world's contemptuous pity." When, then, Fernando Wood and his fellow actors call for peace they mean disunion, and when they advocate disunion they are advocating treason. There can be no escape from this charge. The rebels will reject all overtures for weace which are not coupled with a full recognition of their bogus government, and yet these peace factionists opeuly advocate an armietice as a precursor to a total cessation of hostilities and a surrender of the governmental functions which are involved in the duty and

power of enforcing the execution of the laws

of the United States. Can infamy, madness,

or treathery find a lower de; that the depart lamning degradation of such a advo-tov?

Gen. Bragg recently announced that e had detailed or would detail two Federal prisoners, a captain and a lieutenaut, to be recuted in retaliation for the execution of wo Confederate spies by Gen. Burnside. The Confederate officers were regularly tried and convicted by court-martial upon the charge of being rebel spies, and their execution was of course right and proper, in strict eccordance with the laws of war among all civilized nations. Hundreds of Federal officers and soldiers have been hung and shot as spies when canght by the rebels, very many f not most of them without even the form of trial, whilst no rebels have been executed as spies in the United States up to this time with he bare exception of the two officers referred to above, and they after as fair a trial as ever was had. And now if the Jeff Davis Government sees fit to shoot two innocent Federal officers on account of the shooting of the two convicted rebel spies, it will be the inauguration of a dreadful work, to end-God knows A distinguished Major-General of the United

States Army informs us that he has conversed with a highly respectable Englishman who says that he learned from a prominent officer of the Confederate administration at Richmond, that the number of recorded executions in the rebel army, upon regular trial and conviction, was, np to last December, more than five months ago, more than three thousand. Of course some of the victims were rebel soldiers, charged with desertion and other offences, but hy far the greater part of them were Federal soldiers and citizens, tried and condemned as spies. No donbt the number up to this time amounts to at least four thousand, and this list, be it remembered, includes one of the thousands and thousands of Union men in and out of the Federal army who have been put to death irregularly and without the slightest form of trial hy guerillas and even by rebel bands professing to be something better than guerillas. The Federal blood that has been shed in this war by the actual hand of murder might make a pool wide and deep enough to drown Jeff Davis and all his Ger erals as Pharaoh and his host were drowned in the Red Sea. Rebels in anthority and rebels out of anthority have spilt Federal blood as remorselessly and recklessly as if blood were no thicker than water, and surely nader these circumstances Bragg's threat to make a bloody retaliation for the execution of two rebel spies the first two executed in all the war, is as monstrous insolence as the Devil himself could possibly conceive.

The rebel Government, in its desperation appears to be continually upon the watch for pretexts to make this war the horror of mankind. It has not yet found a pretext that it could expect the world to regard as plansible. but we presume that it will not relax in its vigilance until it shall have made the discov-General Rosecrans has taken the right view of Gen. Bragg's threat and the right action upon it. He has sent a netification to Bragg by a flag of truce, that, if two federal officers shall be executed for the execution of the two rebel spies, he will, for each of the two Federal officers, execute ten Confederate officers. This may seem severe, but it is a necessary severity. Nothing less than the sternest severity on our part can check the atrocities on the part of the rebels. Onr enemies must be taught that the bloody cup so often held by them to Federal lips will, if they persist in their guilty madness, be commended to their own. In allowing their cruelties to go on forever, unavenged, we should ourselves be cruel. The rebels must learn, that, if they plant thorntrees, they will be torn hy the work of their own hands. And upon them alone, if the the world shall be shocked by a spectacle unparallelled in the history of human civilization, will rest the awful responsibility.

Gen. Grant ought to send for the war and political Editor of the Journal, in order to hasten sflairs at Vickshurg; or, perhaps, it would be better to appoint the Editor at once commencer supreme in the department. His reme in the department. His tics strikes all men with admiration. The Editor is preparing to make a terrible onslanght upon the party policy of be Administrat tion at the Congress. The clash of arms will be terrific and earnest?), but he gives timely notice that if the abolitionists will not surrender he will. Transfer this masterly policy to the army in front of Vickshurg, and the effect would be electric and decisive. The telegraph would give us from the besieging army something unning thus: To General Pemberton:

Sie: You are obstinately holding Vicks hurg, which you hadn't onght to do. I shall move immediately upon your lines; and you are hereby notified that if you don't snrrender

Yours, truly, O. K. Lou. Democrat. Gen. Grant ought to send for the war and political Editor of the Democrat, in order to hesten affairs at Vicksburg; or, perhaps, it would be better to appoint the Editor at once commander supreme in the department. His strategy in politics strikes all men with admiration. The Editor is preparing to make a terrible onslanght upon the party policy of the Administration at the opening of the next Congress. The clash of arms will be terrific and earnest (?), but he gives timely notice that if the abolitionists will not surrender e will not which is the very thing the abolitionists need, in order to accomplish their cherished design of forcing a peace on the basis of separation. Transfer this masterly policy to the army in front of Vicksburg. and the effect would be electrical and decisive, if the situation but faithfully resembled the political situation. In that event, the telegraph would give us from the besieging army mething running thus:

To General Pemberton:

Sin: You are obstinately holding Vicksburg, which you hadn't ought to do. If you do not surrender, I must either retire or be captured by the confederate force in my rear and you are hereby notified that if you don't surrender I will not retire. Yours, truly, N. C.

If the abolitionists in the Senate of the next Congress hold out obstinately, the conservatives must either retire for reinforcements or surrender to the rebellion. There is no middle course. Our strategy is to retire for reinforcements sooner than surrender to the rebel lion. Our neighbor's strategy is to surreuder to the rebellion sooner than retire for reinforcements. And he notifies both the rebels and the abolitionists of his intention!

The "war and political Editor" of the Den ocrat is certainly entitled to a patent for his strategy, and, if he applies in the right quarters, we think we can safely promise him a brace of patents.

At the opening day of the Lewis County Circuit Court, a convention was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Legislature. After the Convention adjourned, the meeting, which was a large one, was addressed by the Hon, Wm. H. Wadsworth, the gifted representative in Congress from the 9th District, who is a candidate for e-election. His speech gave general satisfac on, and was characteristic of his lofty intellect, fervld patriotism, and devotedness to the purpose of sustaining the Coustitution and the Union at all bazards.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW .- The latest interretation of the conscription law is said to be that \$300 can be paid or a substitute procured. and, if accepted (the acceptance depending altogether upon physical ability), it exempts the person drafted from again being called upon during the period for which he is drafted; but if the \$300 is paid instead, then the person is liable to be again taken upon any subsequent draft, and the President can order a draft as often as he may deem necessary.

NASHVILLE, June 8. NASHVILLE, June 8.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
DEAR SIES: I was astonned at the brief history of the Nashville Daily Union. From the tone of its editorials I believed that it was owned by the most ultra of abolitionists. I know this fellow Smith to have been one of erest of all the maligners of devotees. Yours,

and its devotees. We have little doubt that Vick's burgh will be Grant's burgh in a few days.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG,-Capt. L. B. Dunham, of this city, has just returned from Vicksburg, and on Friday last visited Gen. Grant, at his beadquarters in the rear of that place. A general feeling of confidence existed that our troops would be enabled to hold their position and eventually compel the capitulation of the rebel stranghold. It could be stormed at any time in two honrs, but the sacrifice of life which that course would reuire renders its prudent and humane to continue the siege and force a surrender. The works in the centre, under Generals Logan and Quimby, are only one hundred and ten to twenty yards from the Confederate batteries so close that the combatants can converse with each other and throw out words of defiance A very heavy battery of sixty-four pounders was in course of construction under Col. Norton, which, when completed, it is expected will be able to batter down the opposing works in a very few hours. Gen. Sherman is on the right, and his approaches to the beleagnered city have been advanced as close as those of Logan, and he is erecting additional thirty-two pound batteries. Gen. McClernand commands the left, with his corps between Warrenton and Vicksburg; he also is steadily making his approaches. Pemberton's force, it is thought, does not exceed 18,000, though various estimates place it from 18,000 to 30,000. The reinforcements sent to Gen. Grant amount to about 60,000 men of all arms, and upon their arrival many of them have been sent to guard all the approaches of the rebel Gen. Johnston so that it has become a matter of impossibility for Pemberton to receive aid in men, provis ions, or munitions. All the information which Captain Dunham, who is a close and calm observer, has imparted to us, confirms the opinion which we expressed on Tuesday last, that the fall of Vicksharg is inevitable and that its fate is delayed only to save the terrible effusion of blood. Its surrender must be nnconditional or there will be no quarter shown to the insolent garrison which has so long blocked the Mississippi as the robber barons of old were wont to do the river Rhine

The Confederate Government, unable o obtain volunteers enough to sustain its canse, has resorted to three conscriptions, and he three embrace the whole Southarn population between the ages of 16 and 55 years. All able-bodied men and boys between those ages are compelled, on penalty of death, to fight for the rebellion. Every Southern man or boy who sceks to flee from military service, or in any way to escape it, is executed merci-

essly and promptly. Conscriptious to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people hy the mortal argument of the bayenet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous cou-Certainly an established governception. ment has, hy the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right or any kindred right hy a self-styled government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's

ommon sense. The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet those all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure. the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and lo, our rebel-sympathizers in the loval States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Sonthern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denonnce it as an atrocity, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnes'ly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemply warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only hecause it is the law the nation's salvation.

If men will not do their daty in this matter from any motives of patriotism, let them at least be wise enough to pay some regard to considerations of their own personal welfare and safety. Of one thing the whole people, ebels, rebel-sympathlzers, and Union mer, may rest fully assured: it is that the eurolment law, however and by whomsoever resisted, will be carried out steadily, resolutely, and without respect to persons. All opposition to it, whether hy act or word, and whether by high or low, will bring down upon the offenders, no matter how many or how few they be, the stern and fearful punishment that the law ordains. Men will be in far less danger in the midst of the reddest carnage of the battle-field than in making opposition to the enrolment law in any manner, shape, or form, whatever. In some things our Government can undoubtedly afford to be indulgent and tolerant; but it could not, in this terrible exigency, indulge and tolerate a defiance of the enrolment law, or any direct or indirect attempt to obstruct its operation without putting its own existence at hazard. The law will be executed even though the whole civil power and military strength of the nation be required to execute it. Combinations for purposes of resistance, if such be formed, will be swept away, if need be, by fire and steel.

Whether the enrolment law is or is not the best that could have been enacted is not now the question. It was enacted, it is the law, ita enforcement is indispensable to the preservation of our nationality, and it will be enforced.

FROM GEN. CARTER'S Anvance.-Onr des-

patches yesterday brought the news that Gen. Carter's forces, which had been guarding the north bank of the Cumberland, crossed the river on Tuesday, drove Pegram's rebels out of Monticello, and were still in pursuit, having captured a number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c., without loss on our side. Specials to the Cincinnati Gazette state that a reconnoissance, consisting of detachments of the 7th Ohio and 2d Ohio, in command of Col. Kautz, crossed the river on Monday evening at Waitsboro, and was joined on Tuesday morning by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the 1st Kentucky, with detachments of the 2d Tennessee and 45th Ohio, at Mill Spring. Skirmishing with the enemy commenced at 8 o'clock and continued for eight miles. The rebels would not stand. Onr boys behaved splendidly. Lieut. Laws' howltzer hattery did fine work. The Lieutenant had a horse shot under him. It is impossible to arrive at the retel loss. Two dead and teu wounded were left on the field. Others were carried off. Among their wounded was Lient. Henley, of the 10th hattalion Confederate cavalry. We lost none killed, and but three wounded of the 2d Ohio, T. G. Hartman and H. W. Schenck of company K. We captured twenty prisoners, one hundred stand of arms, and one hundred and twenty rounds of howitzer ammunition. The rebels had three rifled and three howitzer pieces.

Our advance was four miles south of Mouti-General Carter sent over reinforcements, being determined to clean out the whole rebel concern. Those of Pegram's command engaged consisted of Morrison's and Good's cavalry, and Rucker's Legion. If they are concentrating at Hall's to make a stand our boys may succeed in getting a fight out of them vet.

From the same source we learn that Gilert's announcement to Gen. Tracey that the Union families driven out of Dixie would be furnished homes at the expense of the sympathizers in Kentucky has elicited from that chivalrous gentleman a reply too rude, insolent, and scurrilous for publication.

We are sorry that Gen. Grant after winning five great victories in May, did not succeed in taking Vickshurg before the close of that month. What a glorious May's work would then have been his!

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

ction. "After long seeming dead," he has been heard from again, and now as a candidate for Governor of Texas. This movement is undoubtedly made to accomplish a secession from the Confederacy. Sam was deposed for his lovalty when the rebellion broke out, and he remained a staunch Union man until our Congress framed the Confiscation Act, and then he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. Finding that the new Government is at out played out. Houston is looking about him for the next best chance to play his cards. and he has made up his mind to go back to first principles, undo all that was done under Tyler and Polk to bring Texas into the Union, and again declare her distinct State independ ence. Should this be effected, there might be some singular diplomatic results, for Texas holds a different position from any other State. having once been actually sovereign and independent, and so acknowledged by the United States, France, England, Holland, Belgium, and other powers. To prevent complications which our kind friends of France and England will not be backward in producing, it is necessary that the authority of the United States government should be restored and enforced in Texas with all possible vigor. When the Mississippi is opened that State will be cut off from the Confederacy completely, and the presence of a few thousand Union troops will

their oppressors and gather again rapturously nder the protection of the old stars and The Editor of the Louisville Journal says his strategy is approved unanimously by the conservative men of the country. Perhaps so; but we have met with none of these con-

servatives. They must keep hid somewhere.

Lou. Democrat. Neighbor, you yourself must keep hid somewhere. Not to see any of these conservatives rgues thyself unseen.

We challenge the Editor of the Democrat to

on enable the loyal sentiment of the State

to exhibit itself and the people will ther

promptly regulate their own affairs, expel

Ber Gen. Sam. Houston has made a resur-

same one recognized exponent of the conservatism of the country who does not approve our strategy. There is not one. As we said, our strategy is approved unanimously hy the onservatives of the country. "In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a desperate struggle forced npon us," says the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, "the duty of the Democ racy of New York can he clearly discerned. IT IS TO FURNISH TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY ALL CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CONDUCT OF THE WAR TILL THE ARMED FORCE OF THE REBELLION-THE OBJECTS AND AIMS OF WHICH WE HEARTILY CONDEMN-15 BROKEN. AND TO STRUGGLE PERSISTINGLY AGAINST A DISMEMBERMENT OF THE UNION. WE MUST CLING TO THE UNION AND STAND BY THE CON-STITUTION AND UPHOLD THE CAUSE OF LAW AND RNER." In this declaration of dnty the conservatives of the entire country unite. And this declaration sets forth our strategy. We mnst do all we can against abolitionism in the next Congress, but, whatever we may or may not be able to do against abolitionism, we nust uphold the government. This is the point; or, rather, these are the two points.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I respectfully suggest that you ought not to reat the trashy little Dog-Fennel Union of Nashville with silent contempt. It is true that it is a brainless, contemptible, little thing; but it is the official organ in Middle thing; but it is the official organ in Middle is freely distributed among the soldiers, and every week they see in its columns that the Louisville Journal is charged with heing against the government and aiding the re-bellion. Many of them take the charge for true, and reiterate it with bitterness against the Journal. They do not know that every issue of the Journal gives full and complet evidence of the hase falsehood of the charge and that the Editor of the Dog-Fennel make the charge knowing it to be false. They on not know that the Journal is doing more struck out the rebellion than all the ab olition sheets in America. We certainly are more dependent upon it than any other per to bring the rebels back into the Union, and to produce, when the war is over, a state of he among the Southern people that will be at all tolerable. If the rebellion is put down on the pripciple of the abolition papers, the state of society in the whole South will be such as

ill induce no sensible man to live in it. Respectfully submitted. Tennesses, May 29, 1863, We are deeply indebted to our correspondent for his good opinion of the Journal; but we think, that, on further reflection, he will agree with us that we have treated the sheet mentions as best befits ourselves as well as it. To notice such a sheet at all is to dignify it. To notice it beyond a certain point is to degrade the noticer. With respect to the special reason adduced by our correspondent, wherever the Journal circulates it now speaks for itself, as he kindly asserts, and wherever it does not circulate it must remain unheard no matter what it says.

Sпот.—Ambrose Stanley, a notorious gue rilla and murderer, was recently tried and sentenced to be hung by a Court-martial, at Russellville, Ky., but the sentence was disapproved by General Burnside for want of inrisliction. Stanley was confined, and on last Monday night attempted his escape by jumping out of a two story window to the ground Gen. Shackelford, who was in command, despatched a guard after him, and, before he could effect his escape, he was overhauled, but refusing to halt as commanded, the guard was ordered to fire, and he fell dead in his tracks

Our troops in front of Vicksburg hear vast deal of neighing in the city during the intervals of the firing. As all the horses in the city are known to have been killed on account of there being no forage for them, it is resumed that the neighing is done by the ebels who are subsisting upon the flesh of the dead quadrupeds.

No doubt the rebels, unable to get forage for their beasts, thought it best to take the beasts as forage for themselves. We are not disposed to say nay or neigh to that.

We learn from a despatch to the Evans ville Jonrnal dated Henderson, Ky., that Lieut. W. Carey, company D, 65th Ohio, has returned from a scouting expedition in the inte rior of this State, having succeeded in killing Captain Renz, one of the most noted guerillas and plunderers on the border. This exploit rids Kentncky of one of its most troublesom and dangerous enemies. Thus may they all perish !

The Editor of the Richmond Inquire talks about "the yet maiden city of Vicks burg." He fancies the city a young maid scratching and hiting and kicking and pulling hair to escape being violated by Grant's army. Why, she has been an old demirer these fifty years.

If the Vicksburg rebels are starving they have only to give up. When they have had a bellyfull of hunger long enough, le them haul down their pestilent flag and we will give them a bellyfull of victuals.

Gen. Hooker, who, a few months ago assed for a fiery eagle with terrible heak and talons, seems now to be a barn-door fowl with neither a comb to his head nor spurs to

The Editor of the Chattanooga Rebe says that Mr. Vallandigham 'at last breathes easy." If that Editor had his dues, his breathing would be so difficult as to be impossible.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the bels will soon make us, the people of the United States, take a dose of our own medicine. Ah, rebels, call each of your strong holds a dose of medicine, and we'll take it.

Gen. Grant has sent five thousand ebel prisoners to Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, where they will be detained until the fate of Vicksburg is decided. Constitutional Government and rebei

can't come out of it alive. Humphrey Marshall sometimes whipe is opponents on the stump, but oftener whips

his particular friend round it. We shall have a strong hold upon the rebels when we get Vicksburg.

We have said, that, strongly and resoately as we are opposed to certain measures of the Administration now in power, we would not, on account of them, withhold men and money from the Federal armies and thus secure the triumph of the rebellion. Our neighbor of the Democrat calls this giving notice to the Administration radicals, that, if they won't back down, we will. It is doing nothing o the kind; the principle we act on is neither to hack down from opposition to the radicals nor to back down from opposition to the rebellion. We are for warring against the rebellion by supporting and reinforcing the hosts in the field to quell it, and against the radicals hy opposing their measures in every constitutional mode consistent with the preservation of onr nationality, and especially by filling all the important offices in the government, from the President down, with sound and energetic conservatives as fast as the laws of the land will allow it to be done. This is no backing down, or backing out; it is simply backing up conservatism and hacking up the Union. A charge very similar to that which our

eighbor absurdly makes against as is emphatically true in regard to himself. He knows, as well as he knows he has a soul, that he can't suddenly compel the administration and the Republican party to reverse the whole of their deliberately avowed policy, and therefore, when he says that, unless the policy be reversed, he will go for withholding the means of prosecuting the war, he gives notice to the rebel authorities that, if they won't back down, he and his party will. He enconrages them to persevere in their rebellion, by virtnally assuring them that, if they will only fight on, he and his faction, unless that be done which every rebel believes will not be done, will surrender at discretion. A more shameful notification to rebels in arms could not be invented by the genins of treason. In effect, it is unmitigated treason.

It is utterly ridiculous to say, that, in annonncing, as we have often done, our determination, whilst fighting the radicals with ballots, to fight the rebellion with bullets, we give notice to the radicals that if they won't back down we will. Onr neighbor will not deny that, less than five months ago, he squarely occupied precisely the same ground, hnt we don't suppose he would dream of admitting that he was then notifying the radicals that if they wouldn't back down he would Men may vehemently deprecate a great many measures, and, at the same time, not hesitate to avow that they will content themselves to oppose those measures as other obnoxious asures have been opposed during the last eighty years-to oppose them without sacrificing the Union. No matter how ill anybody may think of the Administration's radical policy, the sacrifice of the Union hy refusal of men and money to carry on the war would be no remedy or sem blance of remedy. The disruption of the Union, as our neighbor himself has fifty times proclaimed, would soon result in the splitting np of the South, as well as the North, into half a dozen petty and perpetually-warring powers, wherein alternate anarchy aud despotism would prevail, neither the rights of slavery nor any other human rights whatever being at all respected. Let us resist radicalism by every available means in our power, and, as the first and most indispensable means of resisting it, let us preserve the Union by crushing the rehellion. Who will have the effrontery to say that there is any backing

down in that? It is really the cream of silliness to charge people with giving notice of an intration to back down because they say they will not surrender their country to everlasting destruction upon the question whether an administrative policy shall be changed to-day or a few months hence! Our neighbor ought to be ashamed of himself. We hope he is.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS .- With the onward progress of events, nothing has so wonderfully developed itself as the power of the press. As civilization has tended to free government, it has become the great engine, not only of news and thought, but of power. The ence over each other. The press, the reflex of the popular mind, seizes upon the correct but half, developed ideas which float with such accumulating force through the masses, and, framing them into well-defined theories, presents them with such force and vigor to the public eye, that, while the similarity of thought draws on conviction, the more powerful expression carries with it a separate infinence. The Press has now a recognized influence

over the affairs of nations, not only as the frequent organ and expounder of the measures of Government, but an independent, deciding influence, derived from the popular mind of which it is the representative; and future historians will seek in the columns of the newspapers contemporary with the events which they related, not for the facts themselves, but for the causes which produced the great effects which they describe. Already has this sigular power been recognized hy one of the most popular of modern historians in his elaborate discussion of the causes which led to the invasion of the Crimea. In his history, Kinglake thus speaks of the infinence of the great English newspaper in bringing the Government to its final determination: "Thus day after day, in the month of June, the authority of the newspaper kept gaining and gaining upon the Queen's Government, and if Lord Aberdeen had any remaining unwillingness to renew the war by undertaking an in vasion of Russia, his power of controlling the course of the Government seems to have come to an end in the interval between the 23d and 27th of Jnne." And, again, speaking of its power over the English people, a power almost unlimited in its extent, vet derived directly from the people themselves by being the exponent of their views, he says: "On the Sabbath England had rest, but in the early morning of all other days the irrevocable words were poured forth and scattered abroad to the corners of the earth, measuring out honor to some, and upon others bringing scorn and disgrace. Where and with whom the real power lay, and what was its true source, and how it was to be propitiatedthese were questions wrapped in more or less obscnrity; for some had a theory that one man ruled, and some another, and some were sure that the great newspaper governed all England, and others that England governed the newspaper. Philosophic politicians traced events to what they called 'public opinion'-with almost the same mean.

ing women and practical men spoke of the 'Times.'" It matters little whether the newspaper ruled England or England ruled the newspaper, they were working together; and while England formed the first crude opinions, the newspaper put them in shape, and with cogent reasoning presented them to the world, and the Queen's Government followed them. and men learned to know, as they saw through the columns of their newspaper each morning at their breakfast table, that they held in their

The New York Herald is discussing the Presidential question of 1864, and naming the probable candidates. Let the question rest. We have got too much on our hands at present to dehate this matter. We must end this war before we begin another Presidential campaign.—St. Louis News.

hands the manifestos of a nation.

What our St. Louis contemporary means would he all very well, if the Republicans would heed it; but they months ago trampled it under foot, and have been ever since vigorously prosecuting the Presidential campaign. Indeed, the Republican oracle at Washington expressly announced the opening of the Presidential campaign with the formation of the first Loyal League. And the Reion are now in a life and death struggle. Both publicans as a body at once fell to accordingly, and are at it now with a vigor that anite outdoes the vigor they throw into the military campaign. If, therefore, our contemporary would remonstrate on this point with whole some effect, he should address his remonstrance to the Republicans. They are the original and responsible offenders,

And so Charlie Kirk has been caught car Midway and taken to Lexington to be tried as a spy. We guess Charlie might as well be let loose. We don't believe he has ever been in the rebel service except as a writer to order, and he would have written just as soon for the Federals if they had be spoken him. We are sure that nohody could ever spy anything of the spy in him. He wouldn't have been audacious enough to risk himself as a spy where everybody knew him, or foolish enough to go as a spy where there

was nothing to spy. We presume Charlie came to Kentucky be cause he was sick of Dixie and wanted a little decent whiskey. Pray release him, Messrs Authorities, give him a three-finger drink, slip a bottle in his pocket at onr expense, and tell him to behave himself in the future. It would be a shame to hang Charlie Kirk.

Bnt. Charlie, if they do noose you, bear yourself in a manner worthy of the editorial profession to which you have so long been a distinguished ornament. Show yourself equal to the exalted part you will have to enact. You are now a mere creature of the earth like the rest of us Editors, but then you will be something between earth and heaven; and, if able to talk whilst swaying gracefully in the gale, you can exclaim proudly with Sejanus-"The ground can hold me not, 'lis atr I tread."

A Savannah paper contains a letter from Herschel V. Johnson, ln which he nrges an amendment to the Confederate Constitotion, incorporating into that instrument a provision admitting the right of secession by a State, and prescribing the mode, so that there can be no mistake about it in future If Mr. Johnson is in earnest in this thing, he must be as green as the scum of a frog-pond in dog-days. All men of sense know that the masters of the Southern Confederacy have no more thought of admitting the right of seces sion by a State, so far as their own government is concerned, than they have of jumping into the bottomless pit. If they were to succeed (as they certainly never will) in establishing their independence, they would very soon dispose of secession by sponging out State lines and establishing a monarchy Herschel V. Johnson, who was a conserva tive candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1860. has never been at heart a rebel, and we apprehend that his late letter, referred to above, was written to inflame the notorious disaffed

The members of Gen. Van Dorn's staff have published a card with the intent of vindicating him. They say that Van Dorn never saw Dr. Peters's danghter hnt once, and that he had no criminal interconrse with the Doctor's wife. How do they know whether he saw the daughter more than once or not, or what the character of his intercourse with the wife was? Does a Confederate General always take his staff with him as witnesses of what happens when he goes to see the wo-

tion in Georgia against the rebel Govern

men? The staff say that Van Dorn was shot in the back of the head while writing at his table, not a word having passed between him and Dr. Peters. How do they know that no word passed between the two? Van Dorn did not live to speak one word. Were they or any of them present? If so, why did they permit an assassin to kill their chief and then to walk quietly out of the encampment and escape without interruption to Nashville? If anybody had been present, staff-officer or private, and beheld a horrid murder, would be not at least have given the alarm and caused the murderer's arrest by the guards? Van Dorn was a great scamp, and we judge

Among the visitors in General Grant's army present is the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, the Virginia Congressman, who settled a point of befor with O. Jennings Wise, Esq., about four years ego, according to the code duello. He owns a plantation a short distance from Millieur's Bend, La., which the rebels have entirely despoiled and plantered. He claims to have ost \$60,000 by the war, one way and another He is there with orders from the President authorizing him to bny and ship cotton to any onnt, in order to compensate him for this s.—Missouri Statesman.

that his staff are no better.

If the U.S. government were to althorize all persons (ourselves included) who have suifered severely by rebel confiscations since the commoncement of the rebellion to buy and ship cotton to any amount as a means of compensation, the whole Southern country, wherever our armies lead the way, would be full of cotton-dealers. And why is one sufferer preferred to all other sufferers, many of whom have lost everything they had in the world?

We congratulate the worthy Mr. Clemens npon his good fortnne, but we should like to be able to congratulate our worthy selves and a good many other worthies apon similar good fortune.

APPEAL TO KENTECKIANS -B. J. Spalding is raising a battalion of mounted infantry for service in the State, under the authority granted Kentucky to raise twenty thousand nen for our own defence. His camp of instruction has been established for the present at Lebanon, where the wants of recruits will be at once supplied. There is not in our noble State a more loyal man nor a more unyielding patriot than Mr. Spalding. From the beginning of the rebellion he has been identified with the great Union movement, and in no instance has he faltered, but has lent both money and influence to its further advancement. Now he proposes to go into active service, at the head of a battalion of lnfantry, to battle more effectively for the cause he has always so willingly and cheerfully supported. Rally, brave Kentuckians!

ATTACK ON TRIUNE .- Mr. J. D. Kinney, Mail Agent on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, gives a Nashville paper an account of the attack and repulse of the rebels at Trinne, Tenn., on last Thursday morning. About 11 o'clock the enemy made an attack on the place with artillery and cavalry. They were promptly met by two of our best batteries, and a sharp little engagement of two hours ensued, at the end of which time the rebels were driven off the field hy the arrival of a few regiments of the mounted infantry of General Granger's command.

The casualties of our own forces or of the rebels are not stated. Gen. Gordon Granger commanded in person, and at two o'clock the rebels had retreated four or five miles.

Brown, of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, is a candidate for Congress against Wadsworth. Brown is the most radical of the Nentucky, is a candidate for Congress against Wadsworth. Brown is the most radical of the radicals. He belongs to the school of Benton & Co., up at Covington. We don't know what position Wadsworth takes now, but if he stands where he did in the late Congress, we hope he will beat Brown so badly that generations to come will not know from the pooll-books that the latter was a candidate.

Low. Democrat.

In this hope we cordially join with our neighbor. The gifted and gallant Wadsworth does stand exactly where he did in the late Congress. In other words, he stands squarely and expressly on the platform of the Union party of Kentucky. The Maysville Eagle states that the re

cruits under command of F. H. Bierbower captured two rebels near Mayslick. Their names are Richard Berry and --- Clare, both residents of Mason county, and enlisted under the rebel Gano last fall. Berry started to run, but when a gun was presented at him he surrendered, and with his companion was taken to Maysville. Whether they returned merely to see their friends or because they were satisfied with their experience as Confederate soldiers we do not know. Mason county is becoming an unsafe place for returned rebels.

Mrs. Mattie Patterson, whose arrest no charge of carrying on treasonable correspondence with the enemy has been mentioned, was found guilty by the Military Commission at Murfreesboro, and sentenced to imprison nent in the penitentiary, at Jeffersonville Indiana for life The General commutes has sentence to three years' confinement.

All true patriots will rejoice that Rear Admiral Foote is able to return to duty. When Foote was wounded in his foot, the naval service was sorely wounded in its Foote,

Government has given ont in a gulet y that should the rebels again enter Maryland, for any purpose whatever, all the pro perty destroyed or stolen by them shall be made good to the owners thereof by selling the property of the secessionists of Maryland, who are, in consequence, very anxious to avoid a visit from their rebel friends.

Mr. Gibson Mallory is a candidate to enresent Jefferson county and the three npper wards of the city of Louisville in the State enate. He will make an excellent Senator He is a man of strong sense, fervent patriotism, and thorough knowledge of the intere of the State and of every section of it.

J. H. Lowry, Esq., is the Union caudilate for the Legislature in the county of Todd, having been nominated unanimously by a Union convention of the county. The nomination is a capital one. Mr. Lowry is a gentleman of sterling patriotism, of fine intelligence, and of the highest personal worth.

Somebody quotes President Lincoln as aving said in Congress several years ago, that any people, being inclined and having the nower, have the right to rise up and shake off their existing government." But this doesn't apply to our rebels, for, although they are unbtedly "inclined," they havn't the "power."

Gen. Hooker says: "Richmond will fall, is only a question of time." Oh yes, and the world will come to an end, it is only a question of time.

The anti-administration papers are alking very strongly in the non-slaveholding Are there no Col. Moores there t regulate things?

If Gen. Grant succeeds in taking icksburg by mining, his mines will be worth nore to the country than those of California. Many a nobleman has been so madly

love that he would gladly have hartered his star for a poor girl's garter. The following spirited address has been ued to the Second Division of the Twenieth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumber-

land hy our gallant Kentuckian, Brigadier-

General R. W. Johnson: Headquarters 2D Division, 20th Anny Corps. ;
Muntersbono, Tenn., June 3, 18sl. -;
Soldiers of the Second Division: When you Soldiers of the Second Division: When you last met the enemy he was in such overwhelming force that you were compelled to fall back under his murderons fire. It is not at all likely that such will be the case at your next meeting. Let each man in the division feel that the reputation of his company, regiment, brigade, and division rests upon him. The memory of those brave spirits whose bones are now bleaching on the bloody field of Stone river should nerve every man to deeds of should nerve every man to deeds of g. Keep up your organization under all mstances; obey your officers; aim low

and deliberately. Kentuckians! You are fighting for your very existence. Should this rebellion s ceed, your happy homes will be destroy and you will be forced to seek homes amo

rangers.
Soldiers from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois If the rebellion is not crushed, your borders will he drenched with the blood of your kin-dred and friends. Perpetual war will exist on your frontier. Noble Pennsylvania has sent her gallant sons to assist you; and now strike for freedom—deal a blow with an iron hand, and one that will materially contribute to-ward peace, and when the clash of arms is no more heard, you will return to your happy homes, and a grateful country will love to honor you. By order of Bang.-Gran. R. W. JOHNSON.

CINCINNATI, June 11. Mr. Stevens, deputy provost marshal, and Mr. Clayfield, a detective, accompanied by an enrolling officer, were fired upon near Mano-ville, Ruch county, Ind., jesterday by some men in a wheat-field. Stevens was instantly killed and Cayfield was mortally wounded

and deed soon afterwards.

The enrolling officer was shot twice through
the clothing, but escaped uninjured. Two
companies of the 71st Indiana left Indianapoils yesteday for the scene of marder.

It is stated also that neither Admiral Dahlgren nor Admiral Foote, although assigned to
active sea service, is to shandon his position head of Bureau in the Navy Department [Tribune's Special.]

WASHINGTON, June 10. General Brooks has been assigned the command of the Department of Monongahela, con-isting of that portion of Pennsylvania which lies west of Laurel Ridge, with the Eastern counties of Ohio and Northern counties of

Niccent semi-othicial telegrams from near Vicksburg state that rebel deserters and prisoners named yesterday as the last day to which it was possible for the rebels to hold out. The statement made in private letters that the works defending Vicksburg are much stronger than those at Sebastopol is not mere Admiral Purter, who was in the Crimes

while the seige was in progress, declares Chaplain Sage, of the 4th Michigan, was fired on, and twice won ded by guerillas near Deep Run, on the Warrent'n road, day before

Deep Run, on the transfer of the succeeded in making his escape with a wound through the arm and in the back, which is not considered dangerous. Several more of our men have been fired on near Deep Run by some of Mosby's men. Deep Run by some of Mosby's men.
The portion of Gen. Stahl's cavalry une of Major Brewer of the 1st Michigan, sent out to make a reconnoissance toward Blue Ridge, arrived safely in Winchester yesterday. They went through New Baltimore and Front Royal absent.

al, where they encountered 300 rebel cavalry whom they drove off. At Barton's they met 150 rebels, whom they charged and routed. We had only two en wounded.

men wounded.

Capt. Hanson, of the 2d Pennsylvania, has returned from a reconnoissance to Upperville in connection with a party under Major Brewer.

They did not encounter any force of the enemy at Aldie. They learned that Mosby was expected there with 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery. They returned with about 5 prisoners and a number of horses.

[Herald's Special.] [Herald's Special.] WASHINGTON, June 10.

st of Admiral Farragut to be relieved fro present command. Admiral Dahlgr unnderstood, will take his place as soon the Vicksburg matter is settled. [World's Special.] SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.

It has been determined to accede to the re

The Governor has issued a proclamation roroguing the Legislature until 1865. The epublicans left the hall, breaking the quonm.

The Democrats tried to continue the session out, finding themselves powerless, entered a protest upon the record, arraigning the Gov. for his usurpation and unconstitutional acts, and informally left their seats, not recognizing

adjournment. [Special to the Louisville Journal.] MUNICAL SORRO, June 11.

There is nothing of interest occurring tonight. Very late rebel papers say nothing
about Vicksburg matters, leading us to inferthat the story of its capture brought yesterday
by women from Shelbyville is groundless.

Breckingides made smeach in Mohile on Breckinridge made a speech in Mobile on he 29th of May. His corps, according to rebel unthorities and ne wapapers, has returned to he vicinity of Shelbyville. They may say

entions.

Gen. Turchin made a reconnoissance towards
Middletown to-day without material results. The Democratic State Convention to-day was very largely attended. The nominations were, for Governor, C. L. Vallandigham; for Lieut-Governor, Geo. E. Pugh; for Auditor, Wm. Hnbbard, of Muskingum; for Treasurer, H. S. Knapp, of Ashland; for Supreme Judge, P. Vantump.

this only to deceive us with regard to their in-

. Vantrump.

The resolutions protest against the Pres dent's emancipation proclamation, condema martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, denonnce the banishment of Vallandigham, and call on the President for his restoration; will hail with delight a de-sire of the seceded States to return to their al-legiance, and will co-operate with them to re-store peace, and fayor the freedem of speech, of the press, and of the right of trial.

of the press, and of the right of trial.

Glasgow, Ky., June 11.

Col. Graham, of the 5th Indiana cavalry, commanding a detachment of his regiment and the 14th Illinois cavalry, 700 mea, has just returned from an expedition for the capture of the rebels who were making a raid on Edmonton, and to destroy the mill used near by Marrow Bone. He destroyed the mill and crossed the river eight miles below Burksville, and attacked a camp of rebels on Kettle ereek. He then returned, after capturing 2 mountain howitzers, all their small arms, 28 mules and 40 horses, and destroying the mill, with a large quantity of flour. We did not lose a single man. single man.

[Special to the New York Post.] Washington, June 11.

It has been ascertained that the rebel cavalry at Culpepper, so reverely handled in the late engagement, is now supported by large bodies of infantry and heavy artillery.

We have nothing further in reference to the recent fight.

recent fight.

It is announced that the Government will give the enrolment act the most liberal construction that may be possible.

dence of the Louisvie J THE INVESTMENT AND RELIES OF PRANK-LIN, TENN.

[Correspondence of the Louisy of Frank-LIN, TRNN.

CAMP 9TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, ITRICAL, June 7, 1863.

Major General Gordon Granger having seen ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to move the main portion of the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland from Franklin to Triane, we marched there on June 31 leaving a small force at Franklin under Col. Baird, of the 85th Irdiana, to hold the fortifications. The robel fotces in front, at Spring Hill, having been foiled in their two attacks under Van Lura, thinking that "now or never" was their time to capture it, made a desperate dash, with some five or six thousand cavalry and some artillary under Gen. Forrest, on Thursday, the 4th inst. We heard the cannonading of the rebels and the replies of the heavy fortification guns at Triune at 3.P. M. Signals having been passed here at 3:30, Gen. Granger ordered Col. A. P. Campbell, of the 2d Michigan, commanding the 1st cavalry brigade, to hasten with his troops to the relief of Franklin. He galloped out at 4 o'clock with his cavalry, in the following order: 6th Kentucky cavalry, Col. Watkins commanding; 4th Kentucky cavalry, Col. Geoper commanding; 2d Michigan cavalry, Maj. Godley commanding; 3th Pounsylvania cavalry, Col. Jordan commanling.

Nearing Franklin, we found the rebels had possession of part of the town, and had planted their artillery in the outskirts, had surrounded the fertifications on the north side of the Harpeth with his cavalry, having his heaviest forces on the left, between Franklin and Triune. After a severe march of fourteen miles over a very rocky and partially red-cadared country, we came in sight of the enemy's pickets about sunset. The 6th Kenutcky, Col. Watkins (in advance), were ordered by Col. Watkins (in advance), were ordered by Col. Campbell to charge the enemy on a byerroad. They field at the dash, to the left, without should be sufficiently to the first of the

confusion.

The 9th Pennsylvania were now ordered down the Murfreesboro road to turn the enemy's left flank. The enemy raliied after a short flight, and drew np in a very fair line of battle, but it was of no use, the blood of our men was now up, and the robels were nashle to stand the deadly fire of our revolving rifles of the 2dMichigan. He was pressed so closely at this point that Gen. Armstrong's battle-flag and four of its escort were captured by the 1st batallion, 2d Michigan, Capt. Smith, and he left lying here 18 killed and wonaded. The 4th Kentucky charged on the right, capand he left lying here 18 killed and wonaded. The 4th Kentucky charged on the right, capturing haif a score. The seemy broke once more and the eager troopers of the 2d, 4th, and 9th pursued him through the now darkened woods and brushes and fields, and over the stone walls and fences lighted np by the flashes of the carbines. He divided his forces in the general "annve qui peut", part dashing over the Harpeth at McGavoch's Ford to the Lewisburg pike and part running clear round the forts and crossing the Nashville pike between them and Brentwood, crossed the Harpeth below Franklin and reached their camp. It was most unfortunate that we could not have gotten a han of prisoners of some moment, including the General commanding. Our cavalry were gathered together by sound of hugle and marched near the fort on their old camping ground, and lay down for the old camping ground, and lay down for the night in a drenching rain storm, shalterless and supperless. The rebels had drawn off their forces from the attack of the forts when they heard the cavalry firing on the Triune

road.

The town of Franklin, lying in direct range between the forts and where the rebel artillery was posted, was in a dangerous position, and the most of the terrified inhabitants fied to the cellars or the country. A score of the inhabitants brought their families over the pontcons into the fort, and manfully took up arms against the rebels, proving that there are men in Middle Tennesee who will yet fight for their country when the iron yoke of the Confederacy is relieved from their necks. Several of the houses were fired in the artillery engagement, but they were extinguished. the Confederacy is relieved from their accus-Several of the houses were fired in the artil-lery engagement, but they were extinguished—many of them had balls and shells through them, but fortunately none of the inhabitants

At 8 P. M. Gen. Granger ordered a brigate At 8 P. M. Gen. Granger ordered a briggiste of infantry and a battery of artillery from Trinne to Franklin. Marching through the storm and darkness, they arrived at daylight on the 5th. There were reconnoissances made by the infantry and some artillery and a small force of cavalry on the 5th, and there was some little skirmishing, but the euemy had withdrawn his forces to Spring Hill at 2 P. M. and the dropping shots ceased. The Troops that had marched from Triune to the relief of Franklin returned to camp here on the 6th.

The Federal cavalry loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded. The rebel loss was 25 men and 3 officerskilled and wounded in our hands (beside those who escaped wounded), and 25 prisoners. The rebel surgeon who came over to look after their wounded said that Gen. Armstrong acknowledged himselfbadly whipped, and that it was only the darkness that enabled him to draw off his forces, they having a thorough

draw off his forces, they having a thorough knowledge of the country.

In the reconnoissance of the 5th, Col. Fanikner, commanding the 7th Kentucky (being hat of Col. Baird's forces), most unfortunately got severely wounded in the thigh and scrotum by a musket ball.

Colonel Campbell complimented the officers and men of his command very highly for their efficiency and bravery; also for the "vim" and willingness with which the officers instantly executed his commands.

Colonel Watkins, with the 6th Kentucky, was ordered to return from the Lewisburg lraw off his forces, they having a thorough

was ordered to return from the Lewisburg pike, but failed to get back and participate in the engagement with his regiment on the evening of the 4th. The next time the rebs "try it on" Frank-

lin, "may we be there to see," as Cowper says in his Johnny Gilpin. "LOCHEIL."

Achicultural College of Kenticky.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted: Revolved, That the Board of the State Agri-Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to least the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1963, from the various counties of the State this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from the various counties of the State for the location of said College in such counties. Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky. JAMESS. WALLACE, Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural So. 111 Wed&Sat&wim

EVERYBODY INTERBORD.—Rov. J. F. Gris-wold, Washington, Now Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaliamum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 108 Greenwich street, New York. dl&wl

CHICAGO, June 11.
A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 8th inst, says the steamer Luminary, from Young's Point, at eight o'clock P. M. on Pri-day, the 5th, has arrived here with the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. Kimball, with a force of three thousand men, was sent up the Yazoo river to Satonia, thirty miles below Yazoo City, and arrived there on the 4th inst. He learned that a rebel force under General West Adams was not far off, and he immediately marched to meet him. On Thursday morning, the 4th. to meet him. On Thursday morning, the 4th, we came np with the pickets of the easemy, when a brisk fight ensued, lasting thirty minutes. The enemy gave way, and a total

route ensued.
Our loss is 1 killed and 17 wounded; their

Our loss is 1 killed and 17 wounded; their loss in killed and wounded was considerable. We captured 190 prisoners. The rebel force numbered 2,099.

There is no perceptible change before the enemy's works at Vicksburg. Gen. Jo Johnston is reported to be still at Big Black river, endeavoring to cross below the bridge with a force of 29,000 men. Gen. Osterhaus was watching his movements with sufficient force to checkmate any demonstration he may attempt to make.

There was a rumor in circulation to-day that Gen. Pemberton has requested General Grant to permit the women and children in Vicksburg to pass through the Federal lines. Over 500 head of cattle and mules have been turned loss by the rebels on account of the scarcity of forage with them.

turned loose by the rebels on account of the carcity of forage with them. NEW YORK, June 11.

The Tribune says we have letters from our correspondent Xenophon to the 6th lnst. He gives a hopeful view of the progress of the gives a hopeful view of the progress of the siege, and reports the repulse of a sortic against one of our mining parties on the night of the 3d, and demonstrates that Je Juhnston cannot possibly get near enough to stake Grant without being extinguished, and mays that the garrison will soon be compelled by famine to capitulate.

tiatory steps. Washington, June 10. Yesterday the greatest cavalry battle of the war was fought on the Rappahannock. The result has been the defeat of the rebels who, attempt a most extensive raid into Mary land and Pennsylvania, under command of Stuart with some 15,000 cavalry. It was known that Lee had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Oulpepper Courthouse and Beverly's Ford, deigning to send them up on a raid, and Gen. Pleasanton was sent with a portion of the di-visions of our cavalry, commanded by Gens. Buford and Gregg respectively, to intercept

The force under Buford, consisting of portions of the first, second, fifth, and sixth requiar cavalry and the sixth Pennsylvania cav what cavalry and the sixth Fennsylvania cavalry, reached Beverly for dearly Monday evening and crossed the river unopposed. Shortly after midnight the force under General Gregg, consisting of portions of the 8th and 3th New York, 8th Illinois, and 3d Indiana cavalry reached the ford and commenced crossing at 4 A. M.

The force which was on the right first met the enemy's pickets half a mile South of the food where a severe engacement immediately

ford, where a severe engagement immediately commenced, the rebell being in heavy force and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand-to-hand fighting. When Gregg brought his force ap to the fight and became engaged, the enemy gradually gar-way, disputing every inch of ground desper-ately, however. In this way we made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the abre, which was used with terrible effect.

The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged, relying on their revolvers for the most part. Both sides were repeatedly driven hack in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels, Fitzhugh's, Lee's, and Wade Hampton's divisions of caracter with excilerated the Caracter with excilerated the Caracter with excilerated the commanded by Caracter with excilerated the caracter with the course of the caracter with the c alry, with artillery, all commanded by Gen Stuart, back to a point about five miles sonth west of where their pickets were first en camped. Pleasanton then found the enemy to heavily reinforced with infantry and artil

lery, as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river. The return was commenced at 4 P. M., Gen. Pleasanton bringing off 200 prisoners, his own wonnded, and the bodies of his officers who had been killed in the engage-ment. The 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance under Bnford, lost heavily, cluding six officers killed, wounded, casing. The 8th New York had the advance missing. The 8th New York had the advance under Gregg; and, under the command of Col. Dayie, who was killed on the field, they On the return to this side of the river the nemy skirmished frequently with our rear mard, doing us no damage to speak of. As yet our loss has not been definitely as-

The proportion of horses killed in this almost nnequalled hand to hand cavalry battle ras very large.

The field from where Buford and Gregg first became engaged, throughout the whole dis-tence of five miles over which the enemy was driven before getting back to their reinforce-menta, was strewn with wounded rebels.

Two batteries of our artillery were engaged and the enemy had the same force. Much credit is given our artillery for bravery and From documents that fell into the hands of eneral Pleasanton it was ascertained that mart was to have started on his intended id within an hour or two of the time our ree came np with him.

PRILADELPHIA, June 11.

The following has been received here by mail from Wasbington, dated the 10th:

Two despatches were received from Grant, addressed to different geutlemen, in his official position. The despatches are dated on Monday, a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburg than heretofore. An important fact and one which has occasioned much sanxiety is derived from them, namely, that Gen. Grant was in communication with Gen. Benks as late as the 4th inst., at which time Port Hudson was closely invested.

Cen. Grant reports that Jo. Johnston is concentrating troops to operate against him, PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

concentrating troops to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Gen. Bragg to reinforce Johnston. Gen. Breckinridge is known to have included in the control of t Vicksburg is still closely invested. The siere is progressing favorably.

The tone of the despatches is represented to be such as to show that Grant fears neither the

every in his front nor rear. It is presumed that he did not know at the date of his despatch whether or not be was to be reinforced.

This information inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the WASHINGTON, June 11.

WASELNETON, June 11.
Affairs along the front of the Army of the Potomac remain as at last advices, the enemy as well as our own troops maintaining their original lines of battle below town.
Intelligence from North Carolina to Vir-Intelligence from North Carolina to Virginia shows that the enemy has no strong force there.

Newbern, N. C., June 9.—United States

transport steamer Alabama leaves here this morning at ten o'clock for New York.

morning at ten o'clock for New York.

The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that long smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significance of the intimations of the journals of the State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authorities.

The Raleigh Standard complains that the rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Missiscippi, while North Carolina has been raked as with a fine-tooth comb. It appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville

appears that in the battle of Chancellorville twenty-nine North Carolina regiments were placed in front to resist Hooker's advance, susplaced in front to result Hooker's advance, sustaining an immense slaughter, while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of North Carolinians is boldly and treely denounced, and the Confederacy is charged with gross injustice and had faith. Numerous and studied indignities put upon the State and her people are keenly recented. It is proposed to make Gen. Wild, of the African brigade, Military Governor of North

Carolina.

MURPRESSORO, June 11.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 4th, in an article on the situation, declares that Breckin-ridge's corps had returned to Bragg and that Johnston was so secure in his pasition that he needed no more troops. It is suspected that Breckinridge has never left Bragg's camp. It is known that regiments from two of Breckinridge's brigades figured in the reconnoissance made on the 4th of June.

New York, Level 1.

NEW YORK, June 11. The Post says a committee of citizens who recently visited Washington, to lay before the President the project of raising a division of 10,000 colored soldiers, report that he fully approved the proposition, only regretting that the fact did not warrant them in asking au-thority to raise 100,000, and declaring himself ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be raised, to make them a part of a command for Gen. Premont. If it should be deemed expedient, he would create a department expressly for Fremont, so as to carry out his combination of white and black regiments.

A series of public meetings are to be held in the several counties to initiate the measure.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

An unofficial telegraph despatch from the

An unofficial telegraph despatch from the vicinity of Vioksburg, received to-day, says the receis in a small force attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th instant, but were decidedly repulsed at both points. The colored troops at the former place at first gave way, but when they learned that those of their number who were captured were kill-after reliied with great fury and routed the ed they rallied with great fury and ronted th es to the 4th instant have been re-

ceived from Port Hudson. Everything there looked favorable to our final success. SAN FRANCISCO, June 11. Advices of the capture, by a privateer, he second California-bound ship, and that i purance against war risks had advanced to tel

per cent, are likely to cause a material ac vance in general merchandise. HARRISBURG, June 11. Maj. Gen. Couch arrived here this evening to consult with Gov. Curtin on the best means of defending the border from anticipated invasion. They will be joined to night by Gen. Schenck and Brooks. Most energetic means

are being devised and will be carried into effect at once. It is thought the Governor will fect at once. It is thought the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling for the organization of a number of men.

NEW YORK, June 11.

Capt. Butler, of the bark Whistling Wind, states that he was boarded on the 6th instant, in latitude 33 38 and longitude 71 79, by the rebel pirate Coquette. After all hands were placed on board the Coquette the Whistling Wind was set on fire and ourned. She had a capter of coal for the Government and was

cargo of coal for the Government, and was bound from Philadelphia for New Orleans.

Governor Curtin has assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna. He summons all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuation of the war, and, when not required in active service to defend the Department, they active service to defend the Department, they will return to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

CARRO, June 12.

The steamer St. Cloud, from Vicksburg on Monday morning, reports heavy cannonading up the Yazoo when she left. Its import is not

The officers of this loat sav it is believed it amis that a baitle on our rear is highly probable. No one, however, believes Johnston will be able to raise the siege.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on Sunday is of more importance than at first reported. The rebels numbered eighteen hundred, and were under command of McCullough. Our

ce was less than one thousand. nundred of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces, and came near sur-ounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and determination by our forces, and the rebels held at bay until the gunboats

and the receir held at pay until the gunboats came to our assistance.

An eye-witness reports our loss in killed at about one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred of whom were negroes, and the number of wounded about the same. The list of deaths is very large in consequence of many being killed under the 'mo quarter' ery. The rebels left over one hundred dead on the field and took away several wagon loads

The negroes are reported to have fought whom, it is said, skulked away.

About the time the battle was over a column of rebels made their appearance at Yonng's Point. All citizens and transient persons were put under arms. No attack had been made up to the time our informant left,

MEMPHIS, June 12. The steamer Fort Wayne arrived up to-day. She brings no later dates than to the 8th. No guerillas were seen on her way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on Snnday last was a sanguinary affair, and much larger than at first reported. The rebels were under McCullongh, and 2,500 strong. The Federal force consisted of three negro regiments and the 23d lowa. The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight. The negroes broke in confusion, but, finding that their captured companions were slamphtared thay rellied She brings no later dates than to the 8th. No companions were slanghtered, they rallied with great desperation and drove the rebels back. Loss heavy on both sides. The guerillas destroyed a portion of the rail-

road near Germantown, Tenn., last night. The damage is slight—will soon be repaired. The rebel force in Northern Mississippi have all been sent to Johnston. WASHINGTON, June 12.

Washtsorox, June 12.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th inst:

Jackson, Miss., June 6.—Gen. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and that Gen. Johnston is to take his time, and organize and discipline his forces.

Mabile, June 8.—A special despects to the Mobile, June 8.—A special despatch to the dvertiser and Register from Jackson, of the Sth inst., says a courier from Vickeburg re-ports cheeringly of our prospects. Nine trains containing troops, believed to be from the samy of Rosecrans, arrived at Memphis Sat-urdsy. There is merely a garrison at Mem-

phus.

Jackson, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun. There has been no general assault for ten days past. There is plenty of am provisions at Vicksburg, and the soldiers citizens are confident of the result. Our re loss during the series of assaults will not

WASHINGTON, June 11. WASHINGTON, June 11.

But few details of the great cavalry fight tre at hand. The following is briefly the plan of the battle, furnished by an officer:

Our force consisted of about 9,000 cavalry and a brigade of infantry. The crossing of the river was made in three columns. Buford was to attack in front, while Gregg on one flank and Dufries on the other attacked the

enemy. Buford crossed at 4 A. M. near Rappahannock Station. Gregg crossed at seven and Dufties at eight o'clock.

At Kelley's Ford Buford encountered a su-At Reliey's Ford Butord enconnered a su-perior force of the enemy soon after he cressed, and engaged them boldly, and with remarka-ble success. He succeeded in drawing his op-ponent only about two miles, but the force which were to co-operate with him not suc-ceeding in their efforts on the enemy's flank and rear, he was obliged to maintain, as best he could, the ground he had gained fighting. hard all day until an order reached him for

he could, the ground he had gained fighting hard all day, until an order reached him for withdrawal to this side of the river.

Gen. Gregg, meantime, was ordered to attack Brady Station, midway between Culpepper and the Rappahannock. Gen. Stuart's headquarters were situated on a rising ground, three quarters of a mile from this station.

Col. Wyndham's 2d brigade, consisting of the 1st New Jersey, 1st Maryland, and 1st Pennsylvania cavality—the 12th Illingis being Pennsylvania cavalry—the 12th Illinois being absent—charged on the station, and captured it, together with a number of prisoners. They then charged upon the hill where Stuart's headquarters were, and captured it, but it was sherwards retaken, the enemy speedily bring-ing up infantry and artillery reserves. No less than three successful charges were made upon this hill; our troops were obliged to retire, however, before a constantly increasing force

In this retirement Col. Wyndham's brigade snäered severely. Col. Wyndham was wounded. The loss in Wyndham's brigade is about 200, in killed, wonuded and missing. Russell's Infantry was not engaged, save in light skirmiching. The rebel force of cavalry alone skirmiching. The rebel force of cavalry alone was quite 15,000. Buford's cavalry brigade, composed of regulars, and the 6th Pennsylvania did some splendid fighting, and lost beavily n officers. Unt of 90 officers in his brigade were killed and wounded. Buford for 21 were killed and wounded. Buford formed his command by regiments, and each regiment charged, and opening to right and left, all owed its success to this charge, followed by still another and another. In this manner he made ten distinct charges upon the enemy, who fought obstinately, but were by these repeated blows driven back two miles.

The tollowing is an extract from a captured

The tollowing is an extract from a captured letter, showing the number of the rebel force and what they intended doing: "We had two grand reviews of fire brigades of cavalry about 12.000 in number—under Gen. Stuart, The first took place on Saturday, where we were inspected by Stuart. I have just re-turned from the second, where we were inspected by Lieutenant-General Robert Lee in person. We are now in battalion, numin person. We are now in battalion, numbering about sixteen pieces, under command of Major Bnekham. Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday. The Wise cavaly was along. You can look out for some smart fighting before the week closes. We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverly's Ford. I expect from the preparatious that are being made that we are going to make a grand raid toward the Potomac as soon as the valley is cleared." on as the valley is cleared."

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Jou Midway, Kr., Jnne 12.
Charles D. Kirk—"Se-De-Kay"—the well known correspondent of the Louisville Courier, was captured near this place last night, by Provost Marshal W. H. Harper. He was taken to Lexington this morning, where he will be tried as a spy. [Special to the World.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.
The Democracy of Ohio assembled in the capital to-day to the number of 40,000. It was the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever assembled in Ohio. Ex-Governor Medill ever assembled in Ohio. Ex-Governor Medill was elected president of the convention, and C. L. Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation for Governor amid prolonged cheers. Ex-Senator Pugh made a speech, denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham, his mock trial, and despotic banishment. He execuated Burnside's order No. 38, spurned and defied it. In spite of his wish to decline the nomination, Pugh was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Van Trump was nominated for Supreme Judge.

Judge.
Resolutions denouncing Vallandigham's ar-Resolutions denouncing valuating names ar-rest and demanding his relesse were adopted. A committee of 20 were appointed to wait on the President of the United States and de-mand his return. No interference by the mili-tary occurred, the soldiers taking no part in

tary occurred, the soldiers taking no part in the proceedings.

Numerous speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Samuel Medary, Judge Thorman, and others, bitterly denouncing Burnside and his order.

Washington, June 11

order.

Washinotox, June 11.

The opinion is entertained in quarters likely to be acquainted with the facts, that not a man has been detached from Brage's army since Grant opened the siege of Vicksburg. Rosecrans has been so watchful, he has found means to keen himself or thoroughly informed as to crans has been so watchin, he has found means to keep himself so thoroughly informed as to Bragg's designs, and has so constantly threatened him with an attack in force that he has deemed it imprudent to weaken his strength in the least, even for the purpose of attempting to relieve Vicksburg.

By pursuing this course for the present, Rosecrans is believed to be contributing more toward permanent triumph than he could do even by such a victory as that of Stone River.

CINCINNATI, June 12.

A spirited engagement took place uear
Menticello, Ky., on the 10th. Our troops under Colonel Kuntz had driven the rebels from
Monticello and were falling back toward Comberland river, when the enemy ral orce and attacked our rear guard. Our force force and attacked our rear guard. Onr forces retreated slowly till reinforcements came to their relief, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, lasting two hours, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Onr loss is 30 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated. Governor Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana solemnly warning all persons against resistance to the Government in form or hindering officers in the discharge of their duty.

ment in form or hindering outcess in the charge of their duty.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton were transferred to Camp Chase yesterday. About fifty East Tennessee conscripts took the oath and joined the 71st Indiana regiment.

[Tribune's Correspondence.]
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 10. The Rappahannock was again crossed by detachments from the 3d and 5th corps, yesterday morning, at Kelley's Ford, without the loss of a man. The rebels were taken by surprise. The result or object is not stated.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC,] June 11.
Our forces remain in possession of the

out of Fredericksburg, the enemy manifestsing no inclination to attack us. Our defenses
are impregnable and it is not believed the
rebels will risk an assault.

Work is suspended on their own fortifications. Their troops, however, display themselves extensively and evidently in large force. Stuart's attempt to make a raid into Penn

Lee is in the vicinity of Culpepper with a large body of infantry, and a heavy force remains near Fredericksburg.

Troops from Blackwater, North and South Caroliua, and elsewhere, have been hurried up to the army of Northern Virginia, and there can be no doubt Lee contemplates a grand and desperate effort for the annihilation of blockwires were Hooker's army.

Washington, June 12.

Information received to-day shows all quiet n the neighborhood of Poolesville. In the neighborhood of Poolesville.

On Wednesday the steamer Maple Leaf left
Fortress Monroe for Fort Delaware with ninely
rebel officers on board. When near Cape
Henry light-hone, the rebels took possession
of the Maple Leaf and sent her Captain and crew below. She then steamed forty-five miles from the light-house, sixty-five miles from Fortress Monroe, and they landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer. Virginia shore in the boats of the steamer. Two rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the Captain of the Maple Leaf then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. Dix. Amongst the rebel officers was Capt. Semmes, a son of the Captain of the pirate Alabama. The rebels did no injury to the boat.

The steamer Corsica, from Havana on the 6th and Nassan on the 8th has arrived.

th and Nassau on the 8th, has arrived. Reliable intelligence of the occupation of Puebla has reached Havana. After a furious attack on Fort Tolemahnacara, the city was given up by the Mexicans, being without food and ammunition, having eaten even all the artillery mules and eavalry horses. Ortega, on the 16th, offered to enrrender, on condition that the soldiers be allowed to carry their banners and the officers their side arms, and all to march to Mexico and report to the Supreme Government, and these were granted, except the latter, Gen. Forcy ordering them to go to Orizaba and there stay until the close of the

war.

Juarez has removed Gen. Comonfort from
the command of the Mexican army of the
centre for failing to succor Puebla, and Lagarza is put in his place. He would at once ake command at the capital and make every lisposition for its defence.

Juarez also issued a proclamation au-

nonneing the great disaster in the surrender of Puebla, and sisting that the capital will noonly be defended to the last extremity, but that all places would be defended with vigor; that the nation will wage war without ceasing and under all sacrifices against the odious army which is profaning its soil.

Vera Cruz advices report the escape of Generals Ortega and Mendoza and eight more principal chiefs. Over 300 minor officers and

2,000 prisoners, under a French convoy, were en route to Orizaba. Nashville, June 12.
There was another attack at Triune yester-lay. At about 9 A. M. Forrest, with 5,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery, attacked the cavalry division commanded by General R. B. Mitchell. The Federals formed a line of battle and replied vigorously to the fire of the enemy, who retreated as the Federals advanced, and pursued the rebels six miles. Scouts were sent forward, who reported the rebels still retreating. The pursuit was then retreating. The pursuit was then
The rebels lost 21 killed, 60 or 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners; the Federal loss was 6 killed, among whom was Lient. N. C. Blain, 41st Indiana (cavalry), whose body reached here to-night. Several executions of Federal soldiers for desertion will take place next week.

NEW YORK, June 12,
The steamship Mississippi from New Orleans Special despatches to the New Orleans Era

special despatches to the New Orleans Era-from Southwest Pass, dated Jnne 5th and 6th, say a vessel has arrived from Vera Cruz. Her officers report that the Mexicans have retreat-ed from before Phebla. It is also said that the French have arrested the American Consul. o reason given.
The Era of June 3d has an important order from Gen. Banks to the effect that no inter-ference is to be allowed with plantation prop-erty, and articles heretofore taken are to be

WASHINGTON, June 12. There was some shelling on the Rappahan-nock this morning, but all was soon quiet, except occasionally picket firing, while our lt is positively known that Lee's force is nearly double what it was at the battle of Chancellorville. Heavy reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater and North and Sonth Carolina. A large portion of them

are new troops.

Lee's command is divided into three corps, veraging, according to report, 30,000 each.
There was evidently a stir in the rebel camp for a general movement. [Special Despatch to the Louisvitte Journal,]

CINCINNATI, June 13. says the steamer Dunleith, Capt. Wilson, arrived this P. M. direct from Vicksburg on the 7th inst., bringing Memphis dates of the 10th. From an officer of the Dunleith steamer we have the following: On Saturday last our force at Milliken's Bend consisted of about 717 troops and 800 negro volunteers, some 1500 or 1600 in all. On Saturday evening the alarm was brought to the commander of the post that a large force of rebels, some 3000 in all, were outside the works at no great distance, marching upon the fortifications.

The commander immediately sent out his eavalry and held the colored troops for reserves in case the cavalry had to fall back. It turned out well that this precaution was taken, for, after engaging the enemy and finding they were about to be overpowered, the cavalry did fall back and joined the colored infantry. A battle then took place, which was waged on both si les with terrific fury. The rebels pressed forward on the white and black troops opposed to them with all their strength. Our troops hadn't artillery and the rebels had. Yet, after a struggle of some heurs, the enemy were drawn off, leaving a great number on the field, slain and wounded. Their retreat was not followed up, our men being too much exhausted. Our forces fell back to their works and preparations were made for defence. In the evening, the steamer St. Cloud came up from below, and, learning the bad state of affairs, returned for reinforcements of artillery and a gunboat. Both were started up, and the gunboat Choctaw arrived upon the spot early on Sunday morning, to find that the rebels had returned. During the night they had busied themselves in gathering a large number of mules together, and, when day broke, started them forward, using them as a means of protection while they followed close behind. They were promptly met by our troops, and this time behind their breastworks. Gradually the rebels moved their line, sacrificing their mules to the rifle shots,

and opened upon the works with rifles, shotguns, and artillery, but they made little by their strategy. They had got fairly engaged when the gun boat Choctaw came in for her share in the fight, using with deadly effect her heavy guns charged with shell. One unfortunate shot from the Choctaw, it is said, killed several members of the negro regiment. It was owing to the fact that she was not able to raise her guns sufficiently to fire above them. This was remedied, and the fight continued and when the Choctaw succeeded in getting the range she sent such a storm of shot and shell into the rebel ranks, that, after being once or twice rallied, they broke in disorder and fled, taking off their dead and wounded. It was impossible for my informant to learn the extent of our loss, but it must have been heavy. One hundred colored men fell. The enemy's loss was also considerable, and up to the latest dates on Monday, when the steamer Niagara started for Memphis, they had not returned to renew the attack. Should they do so, sufficient reinforcements in artillery have been forwarded to give them a sudden and

effectual quietus. Columbus, June 12. Lost evening, as a party of Madison county copperheads were on their way home, they houted very furiously for Vallandigham, which so irritated the convalescent soldiers at Camp Chase that those who were able rushed out to the road and stopped the butternuts, who were compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and an oath to vote neither for Vallandigham nor any other rebel. The oaths were administered by the sergeant of a Tennessee regiment. One fellow positively refused to comply with the demand, and a rope was proluced, which soon brought him to terms.

Washington, June 13,
The 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and 87th
Pennsylvania infantry had a skirmish with
some 400 rebel cavalry yesterds, near Middletown, Penn. Eight rebels were killed, none
wounded, and 37 captured. WASHINGTON, June 13

Washington, June 12. Gen. liupter has been relieved of his com and at Port Royal and is on his way hard

lle is to be sent to an important comman leew here. As the steamer was returning with 80 rebe flicers from Old Point to Fort Delaware, who some miles from the former place, they ove owered the guard, seized the vessel, and ran ber into a small creek, near Cape Henry whence they escaped. They had been sent down to Old Point for exchange, and, th rebel authorities refusing to exchange officers they were returned. Being on their parole of or, a small guard only was with them. All furlonghs granted to officers in the

manded to-day. Gen. Stahl is after Mosby's raiders in all directions. His forces are on all sides and n front of them. To escape will be difficult. Mosby was near Aldie this morning, running for life. All the horses stolen were cana stock. The report that Farragut has asked to be

Army of the Potomac have been counter

elieved, and is to be succeeded by Admira Dahlgren, is entirely erroneous in both res ects. Farragut will retain his position. If Dahlgren goes anywhere it will be Charleston. The next time the attack is made by iron-clads the 15 inch guns which they carry will have much heavier charges of powder. which, it has been ascertained by experiment hey can bear.

Gen. Fremont has published a long letter nder date of June 6th, addressed to the Sec retary of War, in reply to an order of the latter enclosing a copy of Gen. Butler's de mand to be declared ranking officer of the army of the United States, regular and volunteers, The Secretary of War informs Gen Fremont that Gen. Butler's demand will be referred for decision to a board of military officers, and Gen. Fremont is invited to snb mit any remarks which he desires to make upon the subject, and is allowed fifteen days for that purpose. Whereupon Gen. Fremon replies that he does not think the question pen to discussion.

The military authorities here have deternined in view of the colored soldiers, to fully protect them and punish their assailants. [Special to the Commercial, Indianapolis, 12th.] CINCINNATI, June 13.

were arrested and brought here to-day.

A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens to-day in the vicinity of the murder for using traitorons language. A company of cavalry has been sent

Johnson county to aid in the enrolment. New York, June 13. Nassau papers are again indignant becau the gunboat Rhode Island had chared the steamer Margaret & Jesse, and steamer Cyrus, within the prescribed limits of maritime law, firing a broadside at one of them which ploughed up the ground near dwellings on the shore, and wounded two fishermen. A dangerous explosive war weapon, shipped from Nassau for Charleston in the former, was thrown overboard by order of the Captain near Charles-ton. The concussion produced by its fall in the water exploded It, and the steamer was badly damaged and Capt. Wilson nearly kill-

Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman is better, and the probability is that not only his life but his leg will be saved, though he will be lame for life. though he will be lame for life.

Skirmishing was going on continually at
Port Hudson. Our forces were busily constructing batteries along the entire line which
would be completed and opened against the
enemy on the 6th. The opinion was that the rebels could not hold out twenty-four hours thereafter. A deserter says there is but small force in Port Hudson.

WASHINGTON, June 13. The following is from Richmond papers o Jackson, June 9.—Scouts report the Federal

pickets around Vicksburg 10 miles deep. All approaches are closely guarded. Grant com-municates with the fleet by signals night and It is thought to betoken some move nt. The mortar boats are firing all night intervals of two seconds. Nothing from ort Hudson.

A despatch from Lee, dated at Culpepp 9th inst., states that Stnart drove the Federals back that day after a hard fight, lasting all

day.
Fitzbugh Lee was severely wounded and Fitzbugh Lee was severely wounded and Col. Williams, of the North Carolina cavalry, Col. Hampton, brother of Wade Hampton, and Capt. Farley, of Stnart's staff, were killed on the 9th. The Deepatch admits the loss of

on the Std. 200 priseners. Washington, June 13. The following extracts are from a letter of an officer, dated Haines's Bluff, June 1, 180 and which to-day was received in this city:

We reached here yesterday after a week's
march. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country to preven the enemy from subsisting his armies, and to drive out any force he might have in tha the enemy from substitute in a strines, and to drive out any force he might have in tha region, and, if possible to assertain if the enemy was concentrating in any considerable. force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburg. We had six brigades, numbering something over ten thousand men. We have marched over one hundred miles in a week uring the hottest kind of weather.

during the hottest kind of weather.

We destroyed all the forage and supplies of cotton and drove off all the cattle, borses, and mules between the two lines for a distance of fifty miles. We met no considerable body of the enemy; had only one or two slight skirmishes. We ascertained where the enemy was concentrating, and gained much valuable information, which may be of use hereafter.

The Commanding General reported to Gen. Grant this morning at Haines's Bluff, and seemed well satisfied with our operations. It was made the painful but imperative duty to was made the painful but imperative duty to destroy everything, cotton, meat, mills, and cotton gins, that we could find, sparing only

cotton gips, that we could find, sparing only dwellings and a small supply of provisions for each family. They can raise no force to make us give np the siege.

The following despatch has been received from New Castle, Del.:

A tender to the privateer Florida has made six captures of merchant vessels, of which she burned four and boarded two.

MURFREESBORO, June 13.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th has the following:

llowing: Jackson, June 9.—Our scouts report the ene Jackson, June 3.—

my's pickets ten miles deep, and every means of approach to Vicksburg closely guarded, and great courage and care are required to reach the city. Grant has been communicating with the Federal fleet, betokening a movement on his part or a renewal of the assault. The roar of the enemy's mortars was heard at inter-rals of two seconds all last night, and con-

inues this morning.

Nothing from Port Hudson.
Capt. Thompson, of Rosecrans Capt. Thompson, of Rosecrans's staff, unde fisg of truce, delivered the effects of two pies, hung at Frauklin, to Lieut.-Col. Webb spies, hung at Frauklin, to Lieut-Col. Webb, of the Fifty-first Alabama, this evening. One of the party receiving the flag remarked to Capt. Thompson: "I see you have hung two of our spies." He then added that Orten, his particular friend, was Inspector of Instructions, on Gen. Wheeler's staff. He also admitted that the execution was just, and in accordance with the usages of military law.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, June 8, via Cairo, June 13.

The lines of the army are in the same points. tion. Cannonading from front and rear at intervals during the day. A small body of our troops at Satarlia, on the Yazoo river, were met and attacked on the 5th by a portion of Johnston's force, when we retired without loss

It is anticipated the rebels may endeavor to regain that position. Ample preparations have been made to repel them. The rebels are known to be in a bad condition within Vicksburg.

The weather is hot, and the spirits of the oldiers are good.
[Special to the Post.[WASHINGTON, June 13,

The enemy has made no demonstrations at Julepper, though it is certain they are in neavy force. Their designs will probably be isclosed in a day or two.

A delegation of Unionists from Louisiana ad an interview with the President to-day in reference to reorganizing that State in the Union, according to the plan proposed in the correspondence of the Union Association of New Orleans with Military Governor Shipley.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]
FRANKLIN, TENN., June 13. By special permission of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, Col. Baird, Post Commander here, has an order, to be read in each regiment of his command, presenting to Col. Lewis D. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, the norse, equipments, and sabre which belonged to Col. Williams, lately executed as a spy, in Williams and his companion saved Franklin, and probably Nashville, for their daring scheme made them fully acquainted with the location and numbers of our troops and the situation of our batteries. As. Col. Watkins personally captured them at a time when they had obained the countersign, and had nearly made their way past our pickets, the Commander desires to show how the importance of the deed was appreciated by presenting the captor with a magnificent sabre and horse,

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

The guerrillas that made the raid into Elizabethtown last Saturday wore the Confed. erate uniform, but we don't know whether they were a band organized for the occasion or a detachment of Morgan's men. Their de struction of freight cars and seizure of Government horses were perhaps in accordance with the laws of war, but their appropriation of the money in charge of the Adams Express Company, money belonging to individuals, was highway robbery. The robbers, it is said, were very familiar with many of the people of Elizabethtown, recognizing old acquaintances and shaking hands in all directions. Probably their raid was invited by the rebel cititens, and it was certainly most gratifying to them. The authorities will have to decide whether in this case, in pursuance of a prettyextensively adopted policy, the rebels and rebel-sympathizers in the town and vicinity shall be assessed to make good the amount o private property carried off. The chief object of the guerillas was un

loubtedly to seize the train which left here for Nashville in the morning, and on which were a quartermaster and a paymaster with large amounts of money. But that object was defeated by the precaution of the conductor. We are rather surprised that the maranders did no damage to the railroad. They could easily have done it a great deal of damage, and this shows that the supplies of the army of the Cumberland are in great peril and will continne so unless the gnerillas shall be hunted from the whole region through which the road passes. At present the Cumberland river is too low for navigation, and probably it will continue so till late in the fall, and therefore all supplies from this point for the army must go by railroad, but it seems to us that the guerillas can any day break up the road at any one or more of a hundred different points just as easily as they could have broken it up at Elizabethtown on Saturday. It would be in vain to attempt to prevent this by mere stockades and garrisons. A hundred and fifty stockades with a handred and fifty garrisons wouldn't be sufficient to guard a railroad one hundred and eighty miles long. We have indicated the only effective mode of accomplishing the work; it is to hunt the guerillas as we would hunt wolves and tigers-to extermination. RAID ON ELIZABETHTOWN .- About eight

o'clock on Saturday morning a gang of rebels numbering one hundred and twenty, under the leadership of the notorious guerilla Hines. entered Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and took undisputed possession. They ransacked the town, taking whatever pleased them, though not doing much damage beyond robbing Mr C. F. Rowell, the Adams Express Agent at that place. They opened his safe, and took therefrom fourteen hundred dollars of his own private funds, and all the money belonging to Adams Express Company deposited in it. could not learn precisely the amount; it was not large, however. The Court was in session, but was immediately adjourned by Judge Stewart, who was presiding. They took no notice of the Court or its officers, however, but seemed to have other business of more importance. They awaited the approach of the down freight train, which soon came in sight, too late to retreat when the rebels were discovered. As soon as the train stopped they took possession, and, taking ont one hundred and twenty horses, set fire to it, and, under threats of summary violence, forced the engineer to put on full steam. This he did, and jumped off. The train started at full speed, and in flames, but beyond Colesburg a short distance the engine was thrown from the track, and the ears separated so that only three were consumed by the fire. The rebels did not tarry long after setting fire to the train and starting it down the track, but sprang upon their horses and galloped off at ful! speed, taking those they had captured. A force of Federal cavalry was despatched after tiem, and gave hot pursuit, and yesterday evening were within one hour's ride of them in the neighborhood of Boston, pushing on with all the fleetness possible. The horses will be recaptured, doubtless, and the rebels taught a lesson that they will not soon forget. Our forces in pursuit are large enough to

empletely disperse this thieving gang of marauders and murderers, and are under the command of an able and efficient efficer. It is a mistake that the track was in the least injured, or that trains are not running regularly as heretofore. All the damage done was the barning of three cars, stealing one hundred and twenty horses, the most of which are retaken, and the robbing of Mr. Rowell. A thousand rumors are current, but the above is the only true version of the affair. It is false that this band of gnerillas have been nearer this city than Elizabethtown, many reports to the contrary not withstanding. Hines was after pinnder, and, in his ardent desire to signally benefit his cause, has got himself into a trap from which he will find trouble in extricating him-

Later.-Since writing the above we learn from a highly creditable sonrce that Himes and all his men have been captured, and that all of the horses except twelve have been re taken. This is good news, if true, of which there is no doubt, and will teach the guerilla robbers a lesson that they will not soon forget.

The nomination of Vallandigham for

the Governorship of Ohio by the Ohio Democratic State Convention is the product of several factors, the greatest of which, as we conceive, is the feeling of mingled indignation and compassion and distrust excited by the unlawful reatment he has received at the hands of an odious administration, and the very least of which is the approval of his views respecting the war. Indeed, his views respecting the war appear to have cut little or no figure in the procedure. He was nominated in spite of them rather than in consequence of them, and, if he shall be elected, he will be elected in like manner. The proceedings of the convention evinced in this particular nothing save personal sympathy with him and deepfelt wrath at the administration; the platform adopted by the convention, which we will endeavor to make room for in the Jonrnal of to-morrow, does not approve his views respecting the war; and the speech of the Hon. George E. Pngh, who after the delivery of the speech was nominated by acclamation for the Lientenant-Governorship, expressly repudiated those views. The truth seems to be that the ques-tion the convention intended to raise by nominating Vallandigham is not the question of peace but simply the question of the right of the freedom of discussion. And considering human nature as habitually manifested under free institutions, the manner in which the convention thought fit to put this question to the people can surprise no enlightened person, though we think every enlightened patriot must regret it. The act is the offspring not of deliberation but of generous passion mounting toward frenzy. We lament it but do not marrelat it. The whole affair is pregnant with a wholesome lesson to the legislators and administrators of constitutional government. This lesson is indicated not unfaithfully by the Republican lawyer who the other day supported the application for relief in the case of the suppression of the Chicago Times. "I hold," said Mr. Joy in his able argument in the case mentioned, "that Vallandigham has been the cause of a thousand-fold more mischief than he otherwise could have been, simply because the Government committed the error of sanctioning his arrest and trial by a military court. He would have had but little influence, if let alone, with multitudes who will now follow him. His the Confederate service. The timely arrest of sentiments would have been condemnedwere condemned by the great mass of the people of both parties. Why is it that we now see public meetings like those held in Albany, Detroit, Indianapolis, and other cities to express sympathy with him and condemnation of the Government, and almost landing him. and these meetings held under the auspices of respectable men, and addressed by able and influential men? Why is he adopted as a candidate for Governor in his own State by a whole party, but a small portion of whom be-

fore stood by his side? It is only because the hand of power in his person has struck down in public estimation a right which is held sacred by all, and deemed vitally essential in onr form of government to public liberty.' This in our opinion is substantially the truth. The lesson, as we have said, is a wholesome lesson; may it not prove a costly one.

The Hon. Robert Mallory spoke at Campbellsville on Friday to a large audience. The friends of the Union and the loval supporters of the government must exert themselves to have his appointments met by the citizens of the various localities. They should be extensively advertised beyond the extent of the circulation of the Louisville papers, and this can be done by written notices posted in the neighborhoods where he has announced himself to speak. His appointments for this week are: Owington to-day, Liberty to-morrow, Lusby's Mills on Wednesday, Harmony on Thursday, Monterey on Friday, and Lockport on Saturday. Let there be a full attendance at each place to hear his denunciations of secession and abolition and his loval position in favor of a full and free sucport of the government in its war against

About 40 guerillas crossed the railroad at Belmont's Furnace on the Branch road between Lebanon and Lebanon Junction about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. As this was just the honr when a larger gang appeared in Elizabethtown, the two gangs were evidently acting separately, though they probably belonged to the same band.

Two of the gang at Belmont's Furnace were captured by our cavalry, and it was hoped that more if not the whole would be taken.

in a day or two.

citizens. The arrests were made at the instance of the military, and the prisoners confined in the Military Prison. The charges were generally disloyalty to the Government. If anybody is dissatisfied with Federal money, let him go South and get Confederate

and enjoy the benefits of the Southern con-The writ of habeas corous is a great writ. It is one of Freedom's bulwarks. Still a great many of those who roar loudest about its suspension are laboring to force Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy where there is

The Richmond Enquirer says that the Vicksburg rebels can't be subdued by hunger -that "their resolute conrage will be to them as food." Undonbtedly men can live very well upon hog's plack or calf's plack but we never heard of any poor fellows' subsisting

When Otway the poet got a loaf of bread after having starved for several days, he choked himself to death by eating too ravenously. The Vicksburg folks must be watched closely when they get their first meal after their surrender.

New Orleans letters of the 6th state that our lines at Port Hndson are within speaking distance of the rebels. Batteries have been tar and gunboats keep up a continuous fire into the place night and day, and the place will doubtless soon surrender. The weather was extremely hot.

A letter from Red river states that a portion

of our gunboats are blockading the months of the Red and Black rivers, sp which is known to be some twenty rebel steamers. Refugees from Alexandria state that the rebels re-entered Alexandria on the day after

with horses, shooting them on the road, and dragging them with ropes tied to horses' tails to jail, which is so crowded with blacks as to be unable to hold any more. Both whites and blacks who showed any favor to the Union forces have been arrested and several shot.

New York, June 14.

The Herald's Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac despatch, dated the 13th inst., says: Attairs are nuchanged. The enemy displays a large force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, but makes no demonstrations, ex-

the river, where they had heavy infantry sup-Washington, June 12. The President under date of the 12th inst. has replied to the letter of Erastus Corning and others who were officers of the public meeting, held at Albany on the 16th of May, fined, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death; nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or other infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following in any constitutional or legal sense criminal prosecutions. The arrests, he shows, were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following the arrests the President would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

NEW YORK, June 14. New York, June 14.

The ship Bucephelus, from Bahia May 16, srrived to-day. She has on board the Captain and his wife of the ship Dorcas Prince, Capt. Peck of the ship Sealark, and Capt. Phillip of the ship Dictator, all captured by rebel pirates.

The British bark Castor arrived at Bahia from Liverpool with a cargo of coal for the from Liverpool with a cargo of coal for the pirates, the pirate steamer Georgia being in port at the time. The authorities ordered both out of the harbor, when she left for the Southward. Captain Phillip, of the Dictator, states on the 25th, in latitude 25° north, and longitude 21°40' west, he was captured and burned by the rebel pirate steamer Georgia, when Capt, Maury steered for the island of St. Vin-cent, where he arrived on the 30sh; but seeing cent, where he arrived on the 30kb; but seeing an American man-of-war in the harbor, she put on full speed for see, and reached Bahia on the 12th of May, where we were landed. The Georgia is a common iron vessel, 220 feet long and 30 feet beam, brig-rigged, full poop, has very large smoke stack, and is said to be able to steer by miles an hour, but this is doubtful. Most of his grew were boys.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 9th, has arrived. She has \$315,000 in treasure, the mails, and 100 passengers.

WASHINGTON, June 14. Upon receiving intelligence of piratical transactions on the coas, the Navy Depart-ment promptly despatched vessels in pursuit of them. Four vessels left New York on Saturday night, three sailed from Hampton Roads, and these were to be followed on Sunday by others.

The United States steamer Juniata, on the 8th ult., captured the steamer Victoria

a long list of despatches, the purport of which are that the Yankee gunboats, owing to low

PRISONERS ARRIVED -- One hundred and fifty prisoners arrived yesterday from down the Nashville road—a part of them supposed to be of the gang who committed the raid on Elizabethtown. The most of them were from Gallatin, Tenn. They were confined in the Military Prison, and will be forwarded North

A number of arrests were made yesterday, and among them some of our prominent

money. If anybody is dissatisfied with United States taxes, let him go South and pay Southern taxes. If anybody is dissatisfied with the United States enrolment, let him go South

no more habeas corpus than in the bottomless pit of fire and brimstone.

upon their own pluck.

NEW YORK, June 14.

Banks withdrew.

Several parties of blacks have escaped in cances and flats and come to our gunbsats. They represent the rebels as treating negroes with horrible barbarity, running them down

says: Attairs are nonchanged. The enemy displays a large force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, but makes no demonstrations, except picket firing and occasional artillery shots. Longstreet's and Ewell's corps are near Culpepper, preparing for a movement on our right. Firing was heard in the direction of U. S. Ford this morning.

Another deepatch, dated 2d Army Corps, the 13th, says the movements of Leein the direction of Culpepper have been on a larger stale than was at first supposed, embracing all his army except about 19,000, which remain opposite Falmouth. No doubt Lee intends to risk everything in a determined effort to cross the Rappahannock and assame the offunsive.

The Harper's Farry correspondent of the Herald states that it is reported by our cavalry that a rebel force of infantry and cavalry passed through Perryville on Twesday last, the column occupying three hours and a half in passing. It is thought the rebels intend moving into Western Virginia, where they will make a destructive and bold raid, as we are not prepared in that quarter.

On Thursday a battalion of Vermont cavalry had a brisk fight with the rebel cavalry at Edward's Ferry, and drove them back across the river, where they had heavy infantry support.

meeting, held at Albany on the 16th of May, requesting his earnest consideration of the resolutions passed on that occasion. The resolutions, he says, promise to support him in every constitutional and lawful measures to suppress the rebellion. He has not knowingly employed nor shall he employ any other. Differing from the meeting that certain military arrests and proceedings following them, for which he is ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional, he argues the sponsible, are unconstitutional, he argues the question to show that the provisions of the Constitution quoted have no application to the case in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for the reason dependent of the case of the ca fined, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death; nor yet were they

HARRISBURG, June 14.
Governor Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States, and prohibiting colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

MURFREESBORO, June 14. The mounted infantry, under Col. Wilder, as been sconting for the past few days in the ountry lying between the turnpike leading from Lebanon to Liberty and the Cumberland river. Scouts from the 17th Indiana and 8th Illinois, acting as advance guard, en-

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

ountered about 150 of Allison's men in enring Liberty and drove them almost to Snow Hill. Two rebels were killed, one, A. Mc. Gaun, from Alexandria, a dangerous guerilla Col. Monroe, with the 123d Illinois and 72d Indians, scoured the country on either side of the pike from Lebanon to Drake's, and as far as the Gallatin ford. A large number of beef cattle and horses were captured in Dark Bend. Small scouting partles from Brecklnridge's and Wharton's commands were encountered and a few prisoners taken. The result of the expedition is the capture of seventeen prisoners, one hundred and sixty-eight horses, and ty-eight beef cattle.

The crops in the country around Lebar are nausually abundant and are rotting for want of workmen to harvest them.

A few guerillas infest the Harricane region yet, and a party attacked a company of the 17th Indiana, under Captain Anderson. They were routed, however, and five of the number captured. They annoy our pickets almost every night at Stone River Ford. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th contains

water, have disappeared from Red river. Pemberton feels confident that he can hold Vicksburg, and tells Johnston to take his ime in organizing his forces.

Rosecrans has sent nine trains of troops to rant. The troops arrived at Memphis and were sent forward.
Col. Grierson is reported to have been defeated by Col. Logan at Clinton, La., and driven five miles, with the loss of two pieces

of artillery.
Kirby Smith is reported to have taken Milliken's Bend, captured 10,000 prisoners, and out off Grant's supplies. Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through Vicksburg.
The rebels claim to have cheering reports

from Vicksburg, and are jubilant. Col. Sharp, of Gen. Buckner's staff, was lost on the Spanish steamer Solir in a storm forty iles off Mobile. The steamer's cargo was

ralued at \$500,000.

Grant is slowly advancing by parallels which are four hundred yards from our outer works. There has been no assault for ten days past. There is pleasy of ammunition and provisions. Heavy firing is now going on.

MURPRESSORO, June 14.
Rebel papers of the 10th give an account Rebel papers of the loth give an account of Grierson's raid on Clinton, La., oh the 3d. They say his force was over one thousand. The rebel officer Logan is reported to have driven Grierson six miles, taking two gans and killing and capturing thirty-five. The rebel loss is two killed and several wounded. Rebel reports from Jackson are to the 8th. Reliable rumors say that Kirby Smith had taken Milliken's Bend and cut of Grant's supplies.

A convier just arrived from Vicksburg save the rebels are in good spirits. The rebel loss has been little over 500.

Private despatches to the 8th say Vicksburg is all right, and that Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend.

COMMERCIAL.

WREKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BATURDAY, June 13,

The market for the part week has been unchange and there are no established prices for anything. We note some difference in some of our quotations, by they are very uncertain. Between matters are fluctu ilng. Gold is only worth # buying, and selling at 43 ating. Gold is only worth #Powying, and selling at # Silver follows gold, and is quo Red at 30@42 N cont. Demand notes buying at 40@41. The bankers buy Kentucky notes at 1% cont, and Judiana notes at 1,500 N cent prem. We quote the notes of the three odd bank of Tennessee at 10@12 P cent dia. Government certificates of indebiedness are bought at 90@80150. South orn currency is quoted at 50 P cent discount. Eistern evchange in demand at 1,500 N R cent discount buying and pargety premium selling. Canada money 33@37. Atcono. We quote 76 % cont at 300, 82 N cent t #1 62.

ter v. Assaw-Potash 6:36c, peart 8:310c. Assaw-Potash 6:36c, peart 8:310c. Assaw-Sales prime Northern \$2.50ck Bhans-Sales at \$2.50ch 75 H bushel. Barring-Small supply at 500. Bacging—Salos at 154/016c. Berswax, Frathers, and Ginseng—Boscwax 33/033c.

CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 13c. star 17c. Jerman soap 767%c. Cherse—Sales at 1989%c. Cotton, &o—Yarns declined; 40, 41, and 12c for victors numbers; twine 7sc, and candlewick \$1 70 h. COAL-Hetalling 40c. Pemeroy 30c. FLAXHEED-We quote at \$1 25@t 50 and dull.

FLIANEZZO-We quote act 2001 to aud unit.
FLOTE AND GALIN-05 7506 for extra fimily, and
\$4 3054 75 for superfine. Wheal-sales 100 bushels at
\$100 to for red and white, and market dull. We
quote corn at 6607te for our and shelled. Sales of rys at 65c. Oats dull at 60c from wagons. Barley at \$1 25d 30. Sales shipsluffs at \$29% ton, shorts at \$16, and

Pran at \$13.

SHEETINGS—Dull. Sales of G. W. at 35c P yard.

Taltow—Held at 10c, but this is above the views of uyers. Eggs-Light sales at 9310c % dozen GBOCERIAS—Unchanged; sales sugar in hhds at 1 \$13\frac{1}{12}; yellow in bbls at 13\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{16}, crushed and refine ugar at 16\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{15}, a few bbls old New York molasse at 65c, and new at 70c. Sales Rio coffee at 32643c POTATORS—Sales of 100 bbls Pinkeyes from store a \$2 50 % bbl. Northern potatoes are selling at 43 %

bbl.
PROVISIONS-Market duil and nothing doing. Old mess pork nominal at 39; new at \$13,913 50. Bulk ments dulf at 4c for shoulders, 5o for sides, and 6c for hams. No demand for bacon, except for hams, which are selling in lots at 7,2c for country, 9c for plain canvasced loose, and 10,2c for sugar-cared. Shoulders and sides are nominal at 4M@Shc. No transactions in

Hors—2230c.
Hay—Timothy in bales commands \$13619.
Hay—Timothy in bales commands \$13619.
Hays—Dew-rolted at \$1006118 \$1 ton.
Hidds and Leather—Green 6567c, salt-cured 166
Sc. Sole leather, Cincinnationk, 3630c; hemlock
5c, bridle \$46609 \$1 dozen. Blog skins \$7 3068 \$1
tozen. Uppers \$2642 \$1 dozen. Calf skins, city, \$36
105: Franch \$4661 15. 50; French \$4@4 15. Iron, Nails, and Sterl—Bar S. C. 41/34Nc, char Is invaluable with his Bye, as it imparts the utmos softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality

18034c, pig \$48@33—hot and cold blast Nails \$6 25@ 50 for 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 keg and npwards; retail \$5.50. Cast-stool 20@30c; Ameri can blister 10c; stool slabs 11c, and wings 12c. JEANS-Heavy goods 50c; fine goods 70g-90c LAND-Hald at 10c, yet cales cannot be made at 9%s. MESS FORK-Old mest, in small toke, 9%c, with Hetle mand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO-Sales of Kontuckyat 54@

; extra-81.

DRIED FRUITS-Apples \$1 40@1 59. Peaches \$3 50, Wook-Washed 55@60c. In crease 35@40c. Paints-While Lead 89@12 per 100 pounds; red lead c. Extract Logwood 15@16e. Whisury-Bight sales at 41c.

ackness—No. 1 in kits at \$2 40 and No. 2 at \$2 15, ors—\$3023 25. Conacso—Sales Saturday of 170 bhds as follows: 14 low 26, 5 at \$6 16 at 39, 23 at \$16, 12 at \$11, 11 at \$12 at \$13, 16 at \$14, 9 at \$15, 6 at \$16, 5 at \$17, 9 at \$18, t \$19, 3 at \$20, 1 at \$21, and 1 at \$22 75. The sales for the week were 322 hhds, and at very fair rices. This is a gain on last week's sales.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 19th inst, by the Rev. F. Whittle, at the residence of the bride's father, M. NETTIE, daughter of J. H. Schroeder, Esq., to C. COLEY, Esq., of Chicago.

On the 234 day of May, 1843. LIZZIE LEWIS, infan-aughter of Jas. D. and Sallie Gilman, aged 6 years, daughter of Jas. D. and Salite entman, agent of the and 17 days.

In this city, on the evening of the lith inst., in the 17th year of her age, Emily, daughter of Charles and In this city, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, A. M., June 1th, 1853, Alfred Joel Looner, aged 15 years, 11 nonths, and 20 days.

months, and 2s days.

In Washington, on Monday morning, the let inst., BRNLAMIN A. JANVIER, Jr., aged 17 years, son of Benjamin A. end Margarut B. Janvier, formerly of Delaware.

On Friday afternoon, June 12th. at half. past 50 clock, JOENPINE ALVINA, infant danghath of Mary and J. H. Hauphoff, aged two weeks and four days. Deed, on the 16th of June, Mixwin, infant daughter of Dr. George and Mary Reberts, aged two months and eight days.

REMEMBER THE DRUNKARD, the child of sor-

REMEMBER THE DRUNKAED, the child of sorrow and degradation; he has a disease which the human mind cannot control. Remember the drunkard's family, his heart-oroken wife, his interesting children; soon their father will squander his property, if he has any, and leave them to want; soon he-mast die and leave them orphans, unless he is reclaimed. Then save him, if you can. Try the effect of the "INTERIATE'S HOPE" upon him. It has reclaimed many inchriates, and saved many families from degradation. You will find it at Raymoud & Tyler's, 74 Fourth street, near Main. It is sent by mail free of postage; price \$1 50 per package, or four packages for \$5. jul2decd&weow

GEN, BRAMLETTE'S APPOINTMENTS. Tnesdy, Jnne 16, Danville.
Thursday, June 18, Lancaster.
Friday, Jnne 19, Richmond.
Saturday, June 20, Irvine.
Monday, June 22, Winchester.
Tnesday, June 23, Mount Sterling. ednesday, June 24, Owingsville. Thursday, Jnne 25, Carlisle Friday, Jnne 26, Flemingsh Saturday, Jnne 27, Washin Monday, June 20, Breokvil sday, June 30, Falmouth, Wednesday, July 1, Alexandria.
Thursday, July 2, Independence.
Friday, July 3, Burlington.
Saturday, July 4, Covington.
Monday, July 6, Cynthiana.
Thesday, July 7, Paris. Wednesday, July 8, Lexington. Thursday, July 9. Nicholasville. Friday, July 10, Versailles. Saturday, July 11, Lawrenceburg. Monday July 13, Taylorsville.
Tuesday, July 14, Shelbyville.
Wednesday, July 15, New Castle.
Tbursday, July 16, Lagrange.
The hour of speaking is 1 o'clock, and he will make a further list in time.

Col. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at 7 o'clock A. M. each day in time to take the morning trains.

No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his Hotel to others than these craims after of the Post at his Hotel. than those arriving after office hours.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STARFS . - I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps. Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail. Office in Gustom-house.

mar3 daw6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Kv.

BUCKEYE REAPER. FARMERS Catt and see the BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOW which has proven itself in four years' trial by the farers of Keartowky and Indiana to give botter satistion and have more points of excellence in it than other machines combined.

WARRANTY. We warrant these Machines to be well made, of good aterials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two materials, subject, cursely, and the form is to 15 acres of the Combined Resper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of small grain per day. One Shade Mower will cut and spread Irem 6 to 15 acres of grass per day—both doing. The Single Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged and wet clover without elegging.

CASH PRICE. Combined Reaper and Mower - - \$165 Combined Reaper and Mower (with Self-Raker) - - - - -Single Reaper - - - - Large Size Mower - - -Small Size Mower - - - - -NOTICE.

We always keep a full supply of Extras for every part of the Machines on hand.

STCatalogues containing full descriptions of the Machines furpished on application. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner.

This Machine is far superior to any Eight-horse Separator and Cleaner ever brought to this market. ## Call and see it before buying showhere or send We have in store a large assortment of the following implements of the very best workmarship:
4 HORSE LEVER POWER THRESHERS; HORSE HAY-RAKES;

CELTIVATORS; PLOTGHS, &a. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. SPERMATORRHOEA CAN BE CURED. DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC tures Spermators has, remaind Walmess, Impouncy, Loss of Poser, etc., reportly not effective that the specific not entire the specific not entire the specific of its most included of its morte. Price \$\frac{1}{2}\$ above. Such good-paid, by any address by \$3\$. C. UPHAM 403 CHEMPHY PRILADELPHYLA PA. Circulars sond free.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

50 Published for the benefit and so a warning and a cautien to young men who sufar from Nervous Debitty, Pronesture Percay, &c.; mapplying at the name time the means of Self Cure. By one who has curred impetition and quactiery. By one who has curred impetition and quactiery. By one of the percentage of the ATHANIEL MATTAIN Eq., Bottle Martalle Eq., Selfert, Kings country, N. X.

PERE BLOOD CERES.

When the bile has not the requisite healthy quali-ties, we become costive. To restore the bile to a state of health, the blood must be purified. You can-not purify the blood but by occasional purgetives, and they should be continued for several days in succession, when there may be a greater or less interval of confronces, which had iroubled them for over twenty years. The use of this medicine does not debiliate or require an increase of does from continued use. They in fact strengthen the bowels as exercise does libe areas

Mr. CARPENTER, of Gogverneur, St. Lawrence ounty, has used BRANDEETE'S Fills for thirty years as his family medicine. They cured him of fever and ague and contiveness when he was reduced to the most deplorable weakness and when it was supposed

most deployable weakness and when it was supposed no medicine could nave him.

**Remember, references will be given to persons whem BRANDBETH'S Pills have cured of coefficients of over twenty years' duration, and in cases where no natural action of the bowels had taken place in twenty years, yet these cases were radically cured.

Prantically. Pills.

n twenty years, yet these cases were removely cure.

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Bold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, and by
ill respectable dealers in medicine. ASK FOR NEW

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Is unrivalled in the world, No other Dye has been analyzed. No other Dye preduces such faulties colo No other Dye can be applied so rapidly. No other Dye is so lasting in its effects. No other Lye improves the texture of the hair. ANALYZED BY DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Croton Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Croton Water, His certificate may be seen at the establishment of the

proprietor.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Aster House
New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Had Price \$1, \$1.58, and \$6 per box, according to sine. Cristadoro's HairPreservative

o the Hair.

Frice 50 cts, 81, and 82 per bottle, according to size.

j2 deoddweowim

No. 2 ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND BANKERS, No. 1 Hanovar Buildings, Hanovar Sunara, ROBERT L. Marriano, NEW YORK, WILLIAM WEIGHT. Sapré dévaily DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER Supplies a vant felt by every good homekeeper. Et ery sheet will kill a quast wrore files are thick Bemember that is DUTCHER'S that does this, as refute the base imitations that are obrech. The rearriete is for sale by all respectable brungists.

WILSON, PETER, & CO., it's disaway.

QUARTERMASTERS' & COMMISSARY CLAIMS BOIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

ISHAM HENDERSON, Office in Journal Office SHUTTS ONGUENT, WARRANTED TO PRODUCE A FULL STE was other face. Exite estimates upon money retunded. Servi, performance upon gare for 81. Address 6, F. SEUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

SALE OF LANDS, HOUSES, & LOTS. AS EXECUTOR OF D. A. RUSSELL, DECRASED, 631 Acres of Land,

Hopkins county, Kr., on Green River, immediate below the mouth of Pilman's Creek. Said land rich and fertile; also Three Houses and Lots n Danvilla: One is a large Brick, with 3 rooms, des kitches, good out-besses, fine garden, and ge ater. It is one of the most pleasant lecations wu. The other two are good, new Frame Building country for usual families, with 114 acres of tached to each.
Terms (lberal.
Dunville, June 16—wif

W. A. Clark 3. In Louisville Chancery Court. T. 7. Beattle)

THIS 18 A SUITH BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE THIS 18 A SUITH BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE THIS 18 A SUITH BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE THIS 18 A SUITH BROUGHT OF CHARLES REALLY PROPERTY OF THE SETTLE TH Nicholas Beinhart's Adra'r, In Chancery.

Nicholas Beinbart's Ffairs, &c., In Unsucov.

Nicholas Reisbart's Ffairs, &c., In Unsucov.

Nicholas Reisbart's Ffairs, &c., In Unsucov.

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mere political barnacles which fasten themselves to the ship of state in all waters. But, if we may pursue our nantical metaphor, it is not so much these sedentary crustacea clinging to its sides and bottom, which threaten damage to the ship, as the noxious teredo of party, which, with unrelenting fang, gnaws into the very heart of her strong timbers. On this point we are sure that every reflecting citizen will concur with Gen. Bnrnside's observations, as contained in his statement made to the court in Cincinnati, and in which he held the following language:

"The press and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organisation of secret societies, which are always undignified and diagraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create disconsions and discord, which just now amount to treasen. The simple names 'patriot' and 'traitor' are comprehensive enough.

"I beg to call npon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends, and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is disconraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have on us with a glorious peace and a united untry. Men of every shade of opinion have country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in the suppression of this rebellion, for should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots

These are words of truth and soberness. It t These are words of truth and soberness. It cannot be doubted that "this license and intemperate discussion" on the part of some Republicans who denounce every Concervative or Democrat as a "trailor at heart," and the
similar vituperative style of speech held by
some Democrats in all their allusions to political opponents, tend very directly and materially to "disconrage our armies and weaken the the hands of the Government and thereby
strengthen the enemy." These criminations
and recriminations indicate the presence of a
political distemper in the public mind, and we
incline to the opinion that Gen. Burnside did
much more to remove this malady when he incline to the opinion that Gen. Burnside did much more to remove this malady when he exhorted "the fathers, mothers, brothers, sis-ters, sons, danghters, relatives, friends, and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to sid him in stopping this license," than when he songht to subdue it by the duress of military arrest and military trial. The evil, in the form in which it exists, spreading as it does through our whole political system, is one that calls for a moral alterative rather than for the knife or cautery of the military surgeon.

for a moral alterative rather than for the knife or cautery of the military surgeon.

And this moral alterative is to be sought in a more charitable consideration of political adversaries, as well as of the men and measures of the Administration, on the part of its professed friends, equally with its recognized optonents. If any feel called to dissent from the war policy, or any other policy of the President, it is free for them to do so, but pradence and matricism require that dissent

the war policy, or any other policy of the President, it is free for them to do so, but prudence and patriotism require that dissent shenld be expressed with the moderation and candor which bespeak the presence of sincere and intelligent opinions, not of rooted prejudices and factions purposes. And when we speak of "prudence," we mean not the politic cantion of the "trimmer" who speaks with "bated breath" because of a servile fear, but the prudence which recognizes in all things the obligations of decency and propriety.

And there must be impartiality in the condemnation of that political fanaticism which Gen. Burnside rebukes. It must be no more tolerable for Mr. Wendell Phillips to urge the revolutionary overthrow of the Administration, and the usurpation of its functions by the National Legislature, than for Mr. Vallandipham to arraign the "President and his minions" in terms of political violence and reproach. We know there is a distinction made by some who profess to be the President's friends in favor of all the vilification poured upon him by anti-slavery fanatics, and that this distinction is deemed a safe one to make sufficiently appears from the tollowing terms used by the Morning Chronicle of this city in defending the patriotism of Mr. Phillips, notwithstanding he has proclaimed himself a disunionist of seventeen years' standing, and has publicly recommended the Senate and Congress to "push the Administration from their stools," and within the last few days has denonned the President as a "elave" in the hands of an imbecile Cabinet. It says:

"The Intelligencer knows well there is not in this land a more ardent enemy of the rebel-

in this land a more ardent friend of the Union use, and a more ardent enemy of the rebe lion and its oligarchic leaders and contrivers, than Wendell Phillips. To thrust him in the same dock with Vallandigham, and to demand of the public to make trial of both for similar disloyal utterances, is a gross and insolent wrong to one of the purest patriots in the na-

The insipidity of all the Chronicle's political applications sufficiently acquits it of any disposition to endorse the acrid language of Mr. Phillips in relation to the Administration, and we have not cited its voluntary tribute to that intemperate declaimer for any other purpose than to set in a clear light the truckling spirit which sometimes blinds the judgment of men in their estimate of the same offence when committed by different persons. What in Mr. Phillips is but a "choleric word" bebecomes in Mr. Vallandigham "flat blashemy."

phemy."
We sincerely unite with our respectable Republican contemporary, the Albany Evening Jonraal, in the hope that the good sense of the American people will put a truce to this exaggeration and violence of speech, whether it comes from the heated disputants of the one party or the other, and whether it is directed party or the other, and whether It is directed against each other or against the Administration. Political difference does not call for political asperity, and political dissent from any policy of the President does not call for the invective which seeks either to excite the popinvective which seeks either to excite the popular passions or the popular contempt against the constituted anthorities of the land. There is more danger to be feared in a country like ours from such political virulence than from the most abject servility, for the exponents of the latter are not likely to find any more imitators than admirers in a nation of freemen, while party spirit and intolerance of restraint have ever been the bane of Republics.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, having been invited, on behalf of a equad of trading abolitionists in Memphis that call themselves the "WASHINGTON UNION CLUR," to join in a public celebration at Memphis, replies to the impndent request in a very extended letter, the irony of which is terrific, and which concludes as follows:

I look in vain among the names attached to your letter for one which recalls a familiar face. I do not remember that I ever had the honor of a personal acquaintance with any one of you, although, in former times, I knew many of the leading citizens of Memphis, among whom are not a few who are still ardently in tavor of a restoration of the Constitution. I regret to find none of them associated with you in the proposed demonstrastitution. I regret to find one of them associated with you in the proposed demonstration. But I will indulge no complaints. Wherever onr armies have secured a permanent lodgement in the South—as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Newbern, Nashville, and Hemphis—the Northern friends of our most excellent President have supplied us abundantly with most disinterested men and women, whose loyal tongaes are heard in melodious tones wherever we "bold, occupy, and possess" a cotten or contraband settlement in the Confederated wilderness. Look at Hilton Head, where the tender maiden and tougher matron of the North mingle upon sisterly terms with the Palmetto-African ladies of South Carolina. A bountiful issue of tracts and catechisms will no doubt soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands—not so white as the pure Anglo, not so black as the normal African, In a few years they will

will

"Walk in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and etarry skies;
Andall that's bost of dor's and bright
Meet in their aspect and their eyes."

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster,
Esq., originally from Maine, and a warm political friend of Breckinridge, has organized a
Free Labor Association, and Governor Stanley has gone back to California in disgust. In
Nashville we have a regularly organized abolition society: its organ is the same as that of lition society; its organ is the same as that of the State and Federal government, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious administration of President Lincoln than any native-born citizen of the State can do. This abolition society, and this abolition recommends and the state of the state can do. and this abolition newspaper, sixhongh conducted within the fortifications of the city, is doing no donbt very much to induce the people of Middle Tennessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle, and constitutional rule of our distinguished Chief Magistrite.

Washington, June 8.

In Memphis the harvest is a tempting one. With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands "lying about loose," onrenterprising Northern friends who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution may make "a good thing of it." Already I hear of several who have farms in Kansan, lowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other "loyal States," which are now well filled by negroes who once belonged to the Union men of the Sonth. Facts like these will tend greatly to the restoration of peace and harmony, and materially aid in re-In Memphis the harvest is a tempting one. With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands "lying about loose," our enterprising Northern friends who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution may make "a good thing of it." Already I hear of several who have farms in Kansas, lowa Illinois, Indiana and other "union States" which is the several who

moving the prejudice which the people of the gainst their Northern kindred. They now know that the war is not to be so conducte as wantonly to deprive them of any portio of their property; and they now have positing proof that Southern secessionists and North proof that Southern secessionists and Northern copperheads, who charged that the war was to be finally waged against the South as a section, instead of the rebals and their allies, are guilty of falsehood. Furthermore, there is a large party at the North who have persistently refused to regard the African as the best represented re of the human race. This infinx of negroes will do much to change their opinions, and by the same means Southern manners and customs will become thern manners and customs will become dually introduced north of the Ohio and tomac, rendering our people much more mogeneous than in former times. Thus we il again become a united and loving peo-The lion and the lamb, the contractor the contraband, will lie down together and then the millenninm will have come. Excuse the haste with which I write, and accept assurances of my highest regard.

BECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVEN-At a meeting of the delegates of the Second Congressional District of the Union Bemocratic party, held if the town of Calhoon, on the 4th day of June, 1878, he convention of delegates assembled at the Baptist burch, and on the motion of Henry B. Tunstall, of lenderson county, Co. Wm. C. McNetry, of Mahlenneg, was unanimously elected President, and Wm. S. Wall, of Davison, elected secretary, and John W. 518, and Finis H. Little, of McLean, olected assist untercretices. at accretation.
The convention being called to order by the Presimet, on motion of Mr. Anthony, of Daviese, a call of
accounties for the names of delegates was made and
the fellowing counties responded with the names of
te following delegates, viz.
Christian Contry—S. J. Uates.
Henderson County—Wm. B. Woodruff and Henry R.
Henderson County—Wm. B. Woodruff and Henry R.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EM. ETHERIDGE.

Wall.
Mulienbarg County—Colonel W. C. McNairy, Rev
Baac Bard, John Campbell, J. M. D. Martin, Wm
James, W. W. Martin, Capt. As W. Davis, T. C. Sum
ners, Capt. E. B. Weir, W. K. Morgan, W. C. Rades
Henry Porter, Thompson Smith, Jesse Moore, Thos
Bruce.

uce.
hile County—Col. Q. C. Shanks, Judge J. J. Harri"Remus Gitsom, Jas. A. Thomas, John P. Burks,
rr Wedding, Allen Gray, Allen King, John Mic,
as. Hipsley, Wesley Crow, Jacob Millier, T. J.
Hih, Wm. Ashby, Robt. A. Taylor, Wm. Ashby,
J. T. K. Morton, Titus Benneti, Wm. Bowe, and A. Morion. oncock Conniy—Minor B. Pate, Capt. William use, Uspt M. Hedrick, and Eldrid E. Pate, reckinridge County—John Dellaven and W. B. tler County-G. B. Lemon and Thomas Pergu rson County-Simeon Crawford, Enssell Ren

Grayaon County-Simson Crawford, Enssell Renfrow, and Calco Stinson. Take, C. G. Smallhones, Jea,
McLen, W. M. Chen, Darke, C. G. Smallhones, Jea,
McLen, W. M. Chen, Larry Vancleave, Gray R.
Suringer, Capt. S. W. Beet, W. Stavens, W. R.
Stringer, Capt. S. W. Beet, W. Stavens, W. R.
Stringer, Capt. S. W. Beet, W. Stavens, W. R.
Lopking County-R. B. Speed, Felix M. McEween,
Capt. T. W. Campbell, and C. A. Smith.
Ledmondom County-Not represented.
On motion of W. Anthony, of Daviese, a committee
of one deligate from each county was appointed to
adopt a plan for the government of committee
of one deligate trom each county was appointed
on the Convention, and to see the convention of the Conv

john 1b-flaven, G. H. Lemmon, Simeon Crawford, Br. A. O. Aper, and Felix M. Ewees.

The convention than took a recess until one o'clook. AFTERNOON assation.

AFTERNOON assation.

The convention met at one o'clock, and the committee on organisation, &c., through their chairman, W. Anthony, Eeg., made their report, which is as follows, via: The convention the their report, which is as follows, via: The convention the convention shall be cast, have well of the convention of the property of the convention of the convention of the cast, in the set of the convention shall be cast, have well of the convention shall be cast, have well of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention shall be cast, have shall be entitled to one vote for every hundred votes, and for every fraction of fity votes and over, of the number then cast, as appears by the official statement of the Secretary of State here shown.

Edmondson County is without any delegation present, and it is doubted by members of this convention whether Christian county has appointed any one to represent her in this convention who is present. They submit the question to this convention. If no one receive a majority of votes on the first call, then the gentleman who has the smallest number of votes shall be the nomines of this convention. If no one receive a majority of votes on the first call, then the gentleman who has the smallest number of votes shall be dropped, and the vote continued as to those remaining nutil a choice is made, according to the above principle.

The convention took up the subject of the represent Christian county.

Mr. S. J. Oates, who was admitted to a seat in the organization of the convention, arose and stated to the convention that he had no knowledge that there had been any meeting held or delegates appointed to represent christian county in the theory of Christian county in the convention of a gentleman of his acquaintance. It was then decided a gentleman of his acquaintance. It was then decided and the convention

W. B. Wall, of Daviess, then asked to introduce two resolutions before any nominations were made, which was granted, and the following were presented, to-wit: Resolved, ist. That no person shall be nominated as a candidate before this convention who will not submit bis claims to a seat in Congrey to the same, and by its decision and support the nomives thereof.

2d. That any genileman whose name is submitted to this convention tor its nomination, and who may not be present, may be wouched for by the delegation from the county from who the for by the delegation promise of the county from which for by the delegation promised. B. Speed be appointed a committee to wait upon the candidates and learn their decision upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting tooke. Kominations were then announced as the next inspects in order. were in order.

W. B. Wall, of Daviess, then asked to introduce two

Nominations were then annonneed as the next cee in order.

For R. Tunstall. of Henderson, nominated Hon. Pay R. Tunstall. of Henderson, non-instellent in the committee waited upon Mr. hen and reported that Mr. Yeanan had pledged elf to abide the declaion of the convention and support is nominee.

Mr. Yeaman was then declared nominated by a snanimous vote. Mr. Yeaman was liben cailed npon to address the convention, who came forward, and in a briet, partiotic, and eloquent speech, accept the honor centerred npon him by the convention, pledging himself to bear aloft the fing of his country, and planted himself upon the platform adopted by the clonistille Convention of the 18th March Latt,

The address was happily received by the entire convention.

wention.

The tollowing resolution was then adopted, viz:

Excelered. That the proceedings of this convention
be published in the Louisville Journal, Democrat, and
Owenstore Monitor.

The meeting then adjourned size die.

W. D. W. S. Scores W. M. O. McNAIRY, Pres't.

WM. B. WALL, Secretary.
JOHN W. BELT.
FIRE H. LITTLE, Assistant Sec'ys.

MEMPRIS June 4 The steamer John Warner brings advices from Vicksburg to June 1st. Gen. Oster-haus had been out with an entire division to haus had been out with an entire division to the hills on the west side of Big Black railroad bridge to watch Johnston. On Surday and Monday the enemy appeared in considerable force, estimated at 5,000 infantry and artillery. A few shots were exchanged and the enemy retired. Johnston's force is said to be 18,000, poorly armed and deficient in artillery.

Gen. Grant continues attacking the rebel works at Vicksburg, and is slowly but snrely attaining the desired end. Gunboats accompany the transports up the Y2200 every day, and occasionally attack the water batteries. The mortar fleet is constantly throwing shells into the city, aiming as near as possible at the into the city, aiming as near as possible at the

Courthouse.

MEMPHIS, June 5.

The Belle of Memphis and Von Phul left Yazoo River on Wednesday afternoon, and arrived here to-day. One hundred and twenty prisoners have been received at Irving Block Prison since yesterday, most of them from Vicksburg. Forty-five were captured at Florence on the 27th May.

Ellett's Marine Brigade landed at the point above Memphis to-day on the Arkaneas shore.

above Memphis to-day on the Arkansas shore. The brigade has gone ont in Arkansas to look fter guerillas.

Maj. General Washburne has gone to Vicksburg, it is said, to take charge of a division. The river is falling rapidly. The formidable batteries along the Mississippi on the first line above the water-batteries are all silenced, and also those at the extreme upper part of Vicks-burg, where Chickasan Bayon comes into the Mississippi. They mounted two heavy guns and two 20-pounders. The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals have mounted six heavy guns in front and a diagonally at that point.

diagonally at that point.

New York, June 8.

A colored brigade is authorized to be raised in Philadelphia by Gen. Lafayette Bingham.

A new military department is to be made in Pennsylvania, with the headquarters in the Western part of the State, to enable Pennsylvania to protect herself against rebel or guerilla raids. An offer has been made to the Government of troops for home defence along the Sonthern border, but none can be accepted unless willing to go wherever needed. Sonthern border, but none can be accepted unless willing to go wherever needed.

The Commercial's Washington letter of the 7th states that Gen. Hooker, in a telegram to the President, says the rebel retreat was made for sanitary reasons. The letter adds: There is no reason to suppose the rebel army is preparing to invade the North. The troops which passed through Washington in May numbered 19,494. As a partial set-off, 5,000 soldiers from convalescent cames here have soldiers from convalescent camps here have

been sent to the field.

At a meeting of Editors held to-day, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, James Brooks, of the Express, Wm. U. Prime, of the Journal of Commerce, and varions others being pres-cut, resolutions were adopted to the effect that we recognize and affirm the duty of filelity to the Constitution, Government, and vows of our country, that treason and rebellion are crimes: that while was ampacinglish disclaim. and deny right as untiring journalists to incite, advocate, abet, uphold, or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully, but firmly assert the right of the Press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the government, and of their civil and military snbordinates, and that any limitations of this right, created by ne-cessities of war should be confined to locali-

reatened. WASHINGTON, June 8.

ties where hostilities exist, or are immediately

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans the 2d, arrived to-night. From files of the Rra we extract the following:

An immense number of wagons, about 600, filled with negroes, numbering 6,000, with 3,000 males and horses and 1,500 head of cattogether with all the troops in the Teche country, as guard, the advance regiment be-ing the 41st Massachusetts, under Chickering, arrived at New Orleans from Bars Landing on

On the march they had several small skir-On the march they had several small sali-mishes with guerillas, who infest the country, and hung ou the rear of our column. Many of those professing loyalty when our army marched through some time ago showed un-mistakable gratification at the withdrawal of our forces. Several officers who delayed leaving Franklin until our troops passed were captured by guerillas.

A committee from Union associations has

requested Gov. Shipley to order the registering of the voters of the State, in order that the loyal people can select delegates to a convention, at which they will organize a State Government for Louisiana loyal to the United States Government. Gov. Shipley, in a long letter, cheerfully promises all the aid in his

The Era of the 31st has a despatch from up the river stating to the Porter's two fleets, one above and the other below Vicksburg, are within three miles of each other, are in regu-lar communication, and supplies of all kinds are regularly received.

are regularly received.

On the 22d, after a hard fight, the fleet silenced all the hill batteries of Vicksburg, and then raked the water and upper bluff batteries. For two hours Grant's and Pemberton's forces fought muzzle to muzzle; and Grant was minimum. the rebel works: Grant was receiving re-

ing the rebel works; Grant was receiving reinforcements rapidly.

Headquarters 19th Army Corps, before Port
Hudson, May 28.—A severe battle was fought
here yesterday by the forces under Banks and
the rebel garrison. The loss was considerable
on both sides, but will fall far short of the first
estimate. Our forces advanced upon the;enemy's works and hold their position to-day.
The Era says that since the above was received we have most satisfactory information The Era says that since the above was received we have most satisfactory information in regard to the progress of the siege of Port Hudson, but which, from prudential motives, we refrain from publishing. Our forces are gradually gaining on the enemy, and a few days will decide the fate of that rebel strong-hold

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.)

(Special Despatch to the Louisvine Journal.)

CINCINNATI, June 9.

The Gszette's Washington correspondence says Surgeon Hewitt, of Grant's staff, and 250 privates belonging to regiments in Grant's army, who were captured at Jackson and Raymond, have been released. Mr. Cooper, the Captain's clerk of the Indianola, is retained as a hoetage. Dr. Hewitt reports that A. D. Richarden and Lunius Brown, Tribune corre Richardson and Junius Brown, Tribune cor-respondents, are still in Libby prison. Dr. Hewitt gives it as a decided opinion, derived from facts which came to his knowledge in the conrse of his journey from Jacksorrely take Vicksburg, and that the rebels have as good as given up the attempt to re-lieve it. That they will, however, make an effort to seize and hold another point of the

river, being determined not to relinquish the river to the Yankees.

The crops are looking finely all over the South and promise a fine harvest.
Surgeon Gen. Hammond explains his recent order in relation to the use of calomel and tarter emetic in the army, to mean not their entire prohibition, but their restriction merely.

(Commercial's Washington Correspondence.) In the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock on Friday we took some 200 prisoners
and lost 60 men, including Captain Cross, of
the 5th New York Engineer corps. He was a
valuable officer.
The Government does not deem it proper
to publish the details of Grant't despatches which are regarded as eminently astisfactory.
It is understood that in being relieved from the Charleston squadron Admiral Dupont is not to be superseded from active service.

New York, June 9.

The Tribune says from a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gnlf, who arrived here last night from New Orleans, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Banks's army and its prospects. Our informant left Port Hudson late in the evening on Snnday the 31st nlt. There had been no fighting of consequence since the assault of the 27th, but Gen. Banks had been industrionsly and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The wings of our army rested on or very near the Mississippi, both above and below, and there was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison. NEW YORK, June 9.

place, and he had men and means to do it.
The contest of the 27th was very desperate and
very bloody; the rebels fighting with most
reckless courage, and our men being not a
whit behind in daring and pluck. Our informant corroborates the good accounts here-tofore given of the conduct of the colored sol-

all their energy to their annihilation, and, since the fight, they have missed no chauce to kill negro pickets. In one instance they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured, and forthwith hung him—a piece of bloody instruction quickly improved upon, for, almost within nn hour, some negroes got hold of a rebel picket, and swung him up in full sight of their murdered companion.

New York, June 9.
A Times' letter says the 1st Lonisiana (colored) showed great pluck on the 27th, marching np to guns within 80 paces at double quick, supported by the 6th Michigan and 174th and 15th New York

I felst New York.

These regiments are completely ent np. The colored regiment has but 200 left. On reaching the third battery of seige guns the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were ferced to retreat, receiving heavy shot and shell and pieces of railroad iron, 12 to 8 inches long.
The rebels fought with great desperation.

every man being cnt down at the guns. Col. Garrier offered to snrrender if Banks would allow him to march out with the guns, provis-

allow him to march out with the guns, provisions, &c., but it was declined.

It is reported that the black flag was raised by the rebels. Everything was kept quiet as to the results of the fight.

The losses wouldn't be made known until official despatches are sent to Washington.

On the 29th the navy bombarded Port Hudson all day and night without response. The steamer Fulton had gone with reinforcements, the only two left in New Orleans.

General Neal Daw is in town slightly

General Neal Daw is in town slightly wonnded. WASHINGTON, June 9. From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division went over the river at Franklin's Landing last night and the rebel rifle pits, foliage, &c., along the banks have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find cover from which to annow us. Earthworks have been theyen no annoy us. Earthworks have been thrown up in the front with a view of preventing a night attack and shield onr men if the enemy should open a cannonade. The troops we have thrown over are not far from the town. The movements of both arming are invaled in

novements of both armies are involved in mystery.

A severe engagement took place this morning between our caralry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart, at Beverley ford, on the

under Gen. Stuart, at Beverley ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock Station and abont the same distance from Sulphur Springs.

An official despatch from Rosecrans, received here to-day, dated Murfreesboro, Jane 9th, says: Last evening a despatch from Col. J. P. Baird, commanding the post of Franklin, Tenn., was received, as follows: Two men came into camp about dark dressed in our uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Orton, Inspector-General, and Major Dunlap, Assistant, having an order from Adjutant General Townsend and your order to inspect the outposts; but their conduct was so very singular we arrested them, and they insisted it was very important to go to Nashville to-night, Col. Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so, their description. I replied at once that they were probably spies and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediated proved to be spies to execute them immedia y, which was done, and they were tried and ondemned to be hing, and the sentence was arried into execution before 10 o'clock this

norning.
On being discovered they confessed they were efficers in the rebel army. One, a Colonel, named Lawrence W. Orten, formerly W. Orten Williams, claims to be a first cousin to Robt. Lee, and is said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff, of the 2d

regular cavalry.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Richmond papers report gold at \$6 permium Richmond papers report gold at \$6 permium and silver \$5 50.

Admiral Duport will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf Department.

European advices bring reports that Earl Russell had taken a very bold diplomatic step in advance of the Western allies of England on the Polish question, having proposed to Russia a plan of peace combining the independence of Poland.

The proposal is thus stated: first, the conclusion of an armistice for one year; second, the Polish fortresses to continue to be garri-

the Polish fortresses to continue to be garrioned by Russian troops; third, the immediate institution of a Polish administration; onth, no individual implicated in the rebelion to be arrested or brought to trial. The cabinet of the Tuilleries, it is said, has engerly associated itself with that of St James in the presentation of these demands, but it was thought the Czar would refuse to entertain

WASHINGTON, June 7. Five thousand returned soldiers have been ent to the field and to convalescent camps during the month of May.

Col. Dntassey was sent to Sing Sing on Sat-

NEW YORK June 9. The Tribune's Washington letter says the resident feels perfectly easy about the situaou of Gen. Graut, and confident that he can einforce more rapidly than the rebels, thus preserving our numerical superiority, and bringing the siege to a successful close. The reported expedition to Shreveport, and the destruction of rebel rams and other property,

is discredited as impossible.

The Tribune has letters stating that up to May 31st the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably, and famine was heginning to tell upon the foe. The capture or surrender of the place was considered certain and that speedily. Our forces are in fine spirits, and our siege guns within pistol shot of the anaspeedily. Our forces are in line spirits, and our siege guns within pistol shot of the enemy's works. All apprehensions of an attack on our rear by Johnston are groudless. We hold all the passes from Vicksburg, and have completely blockaded them against any pos-

[Special to the Post.[Admiral Foote arrived to-day. He is making preparations to assume command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and a new attack on Charleston may soon be expected.

on Charleston may soon be expected.

New York, June 9.

The Washington Star of last evening says, we do not feel at liberty to publish details of the latest information received here from the vicinity of Vicksburg, insomneb by so doing we might promnlgate facts the knowledge of which might aid the enemy's resistance of Grant's army. Suffice it to say, that we are satisfied there is very late information here from that quarter of an entirely satisfactory character. Grant's progressing well with his character. Grant is progressing well with his

character. Grant is progressing well with his work.

Advices have been received in Pittsburg, Pa., to the effect that Major General Frank J. Herren has left St. Louis for below with a large force. He left St. Louis with his full steff on Thursday last.

Another despatch says an officer just returned from Richmond says he saw 21 regiments pass through there on their way to Lee's says. Several regiments of cavalry from

army. Several regiments of cavalry from North Carolina followed them. Gen. Banks, in an official report, dated before Port Hudson, May 30th, gives an account of the attack on that place similar to the reports already published. In speaking of the negro troops he says they answered every expectation. Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made during the day three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their

charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suf-fering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the light before the line.

The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command. The history of this day proves conclusively, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline to make them excellent soldiers.
Our losses from the 23d to this date in killed,

wounded, and missing are nearly 1,000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jnne 7.

Arrived—the steamer Constitution from Panama, with dates via Acapulco of the 18th of May from Puebla, and of the 19th from the City of Mexico.

On the 15th and 16th the Mexicans were repulsed before the fortress Carmen.

The garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were in a state of starvation. The ammunition

was failing, and Ortega disappointed that Comonfort could not cut his way through with supplies for the besieged.

On the 19th Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out, theofficers with their arms, providing they give parole not to serve against the French. This was declined by Ortega, who in the meantime spiked the cannon, burnthe gun carriages, and destroyed the infantry arms, and then surrendered. The Mexicau General Regul's aids and ordnance officers preferring death to being prisoners, shot them

The advance of the French army was at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on its way to the capital.

The Mexicans were much embittered agains to leave the capital within eight days.

The Mexicans will defend the approaches to

the capital to the last. Great enthusiasm pre-This account is from Mexican sources.
In San Francisco the Mexican houses are
drayed, while from the French houses flags are

flying. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. The Africa, from Liverpool on the 30th value Queenstown on the 31st, arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are four days later. A public meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 3d of June to pay tribute to the
memory of Stonewall Jackson.
The ships Dorcas Prince and Union Jack
from New York for Shanghai, the Saa Turk
from Boston for San Francisco, and the Nye,

a whaler, had been captured by the Alabama.
Diplomatic relations between Euglaud and
Brazil had been broken.
Roeluck had given notice that he will move in Parliament that England open negotiations with the other powers for the recognition of

Lord Montague will move an amendment. Latest—Liverpool, May 30.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald says that Mason's presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The great stumbling point seems to be the stubbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet. The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and that the rest of Europe will not be slow

to follow.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post reports that fresh efforts are being made by Mesers. Mason and Slidell to obtain from the European governments the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Sr. Louis, June 9.
The Indian territories in the State of Kan The Indian territories in the State of Kansas south of the 38th parallel, the western tier of counties in Missouri south of the same parallel, and the western tier of counties in Arkanss, will constitute the District of the Frontier, under command of Major-General Blunt, with his headquarters at Fort Scott on the field.

The State of Kansas north of the 38th parallel and the two western tiers of counties in

allel, and the two western tiers of counties in hissouri north of the same parallel and south of the Missouri river, will constitute the Dis-trict of the Border, under the command of Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, with his bendungators in Kansas Civing.

Brighter-General Thomas Eveng, with his headquarters in Kansas City.

WASHINGTON, Jnne 9.

Rear Admiral Porter has sent to the Navy Department a despatch dated Mississippi Squadron, near Vicksburg, Jnne 1st, in which he says: After the return of the expedition under Lieutenant Commander Walker, us the under Lientenant-Commander Walker up the Yazoo and the destruction of the rams and navy pards, I despatched the same officer up again with instructions to capture the transporta, besides the steamer mentioned as having been burned. He burned the Aladia and Magenta, and two of their best transports. My object was to break up their transportation on the Yazoo. With the exception of a few teamers beyond Fort Pemberton the rebels can transport nothing by water on that river.
Steamers to the amount of \$700,000 were destroyed by the late expedition. The Star of the West was sunk, completely blockading the Yalahusha.

Pittsburg, June 8. The Times' army despatch says it is ascer-tained that nearly all of the rebel force is yet in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and that Lee has not yet begun any offensive movement, although his intention to do so is evident.

although his intention to do so is evident.

[Special Despatch to the Lonisville Journal.]

MERFRESSORO, June 8.

Col. Funkhonser, commanding the 98th Illinois, of Wilder's mounted infantry, has returned from an expedition to Bessely Bend, just below Rome, on the Cumberland. They bring one hundred and twelve horses and six bring one hundred and twelve horses and six prisoners, among whom, very seriously wounded, is Capt. Anderson, son of Gen. Anderson, of Big Spring. The results of the expedition feot up sixty-four prisoners, two hundred and fifteen horses, one hundred and seven mules, three thousand pounds of salt, a large amount of sugar, seventy stauds of arms, and three wagon loads of bacon captured, and a large amount of commissary stores, in a depot on the Cumberland, destroyed.

The 7th Kentzeky cayalty is ordered to be

The 7th Kentucky cavalry is ordered to be consolidated into a less number of companies, and supernumerary officers mustered out. D. New York, June 9,
A Hilton liead letter of the 4th reports a
raid by 200 of the 2d South Carolina regiment under O. F. Montgomery into the interior, and return without the loss of one man and with 100 contrabands and a large amount of other property. It is stated that 500 might have been brought off had transportation been sufficient. Fifty dwellings of secessionists were destroyed.

Were destroyed. New York, Jnne 9.

A Suffolk letter says the rebel report of Suffolk being evacuated is nutrue. It has been made stronger than ever.

A letter from Folly Island, Charleston harbor, dated June 1, states that there are but 1,000 rebel troops on James Island. There were formerly about 12,000, and the inference is that they have been sent to operate against Grant.

NASHVILLE, Jnue 8. Onr forces pursued the retreating rebels to Spring Hill, and it is rumored to day that they have evacuated that place. Our loss in the engagement is about fifty, killed, wounded, and missing. The rebel loss is double that A party of citizen guerillas burnt the bridge over Little Barpeth river, at Brentwood, on Sunday morning; slight damage. Trai-ware lunning to-day. THE NEW YORK "PEACE" MEETING.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1863.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I want to say a little abont Fernando Wood's peace meeting, which convened an immense crowd in this city the other night; but it was a crowd of political adventurers; of cowards who fear, and who would avoid the conscription; mixed up with whom were many old fogies, and good men, who, forgetting that war is an ordinance of the Almighty, ferever, and with a fanatical zeal, hail peace for the sake of the word—unmindful that no peace, which does not smile over the cure of our intestine malady, can be healthful or permanent. And these elements, always floating in the stine malady, can be healthful or permanen. And these elements, always floating in th And these elements, always floating in the atmosphere of a large city, were strategically collected and made to boil on the occasion of that meeting, by Mr. Fernando Wood, whose character the Journal, of late, has cleverly sketched. It will be observed that not a single leader of the recognized Democracy was in anywise known in that assemblage. I very well know that these leaders denounce the movement. The meeting, at best, was a shabby array of the forces of Mozart Hall in rebellion against Tammany—the organization rebellion against Tammany—the organization which Fernando Wood hopes to keep together for his personal use. That ambitious man is far too wise not to know that this sort of movement is destined for a foundation cer-

movement is destined for a foundation certainly not calculated to uphold in its breadth a larger structure than that of the local politician Fernando Wood.

The movement, in any general sense, is, simply, foolish. We can have no peace that is not won by the sword. To this arbitrament the Sonth has forced the war—at all events until the rebellion shall be so far shattered as to enable us to see what remains of the Southern heart. the Southern heart.

A few victories in the field will "settle the hash" of these miserable gamblers in our miseries and agony. God Almighty grant that these may come with the speed of thought! Never, never shall the mere politicians of our land saw with truth:

Never, never shall the mere politicians of oleand, say with truth:

"The bold are but the instruments of the wlee—
They undertake the dangers we advise;
And whilst our fabric with their fame we raise,
We take the profit, and pay them with praise." Yours, always,

St. Louis, June 9. By special anthority of Adjutant Gen. Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride, of the 33d Missouri, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in this department. The order has been fully endorsed by Gen. Schofield who has directed all officers in the Department to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of this duty. he discharge of this duty.

Col. Pile has also obtained permission from

Gov. Gamble to enroll and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners. Washington, June 8.
The Richmond Examiner of Saturday disredits the rebel despatches from the South-

credits the rebel despatches from the South-west, and especially those which set down tremendous losses for Grant. It calls them balderdash telegrams. Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.] CINCINNATI, June 10.

Wm. Stern, a colored man, is raising a company here for a Massachusetts regiment. He has forty good men already, and will obtain enough to fill his company at Chicago and intermediate points. They start to-morrow en route for the East. WASHINGTON June 9

A severe engagement took place this morning between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart. The locality at which it occurred was Beverley ford on the Rappahanock, 5 miles above Rappahanocke Station and about the same distance below Sulphur Strings.

Stuart has been massing a large body of table cavalry around Culpepper C. H. of late evidently preparatory to a raid north and east. Gen. Hooker has of course kept his

east. Gen. Hooker has of course kept his eyes on him. This engagement is the result. Stuart made an obstinate fight to cross the river, in which purpose he not only failed but our troops drove him from the south bank, which they now hold. our troops drove him from the south bank, which they now hold.

Three hundred secesh prisoners from the old capitol were sent to-day to City Point for exchange. All the officers were received.

The receipts from customs are now larger than ever before. For the last month they exceed five and a half millions of dollars, being at the rate of about sevent, millions a veer.

at the rate of about seventy millions a year. The sentences to be shot of S. H. Johnson and N. H. Morris, convicted by a military commission at Trenton, Tenn., of attempting, with a party of armed rebels, to go South from within onr lines, are commuted to one year's

within our inter, are commuted to one year's confinement.

The attention of banks is called to Section 19 of the National Currency Act, requiring all those not organized under it to make an annual report to the Comptroller of the Currency on July 1st under a penalty of two per cent on the capital stock.

the capital stock.
William Porter reports to the Navy Departwithin Forter reports to the Navy Department the capture of 16 blockade runners and the sinking of four within the last week by the fleet under his command near Vicksburg, up to June 1st. He says there is nothing new the communicate vectors. expedition up the Yazoo, having destroyed eight transports and a large amount of cotton and other valuables, and captured some prisoners and provisions. tion and position of our army in

The condition and position of our army in the rear of Vicksburg is still good, and Gen. Grant is confident of success. I never saw such a line of defences as in front of Gen. Sherman's line. At some places our parallels are within fifty yards of the enemy's works, and onr men lie down directly under the guns of the rebels. If an assant is made with 10,000 men they cannot help taking the city. The enemy cannot have over 9,000 in their works, and Graut says he can whip any reinforcements that they may bring

Our beats below Vicksburg had a fight with Our occas delow vicasourg had a ngut with guerillas yesterday at Carthage.

One mortars are still bombarding Vicksburg and doing a vast deal of good. We have killed a great number of beef cattle, and done a great deal of damage. Our gnnboats below come up every night and fire slowly during the night.

the night.

An officer has just come up from Banks, and reports him in the same position as we are here. He has closely invested Port Hudson, and says he is certain of going iu. They are, however, strongly fortified, and may hold out there some time.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The billiard tournament resulted in Kavanangh winning the title of champion, as well as billiard cue.

[Herald's Special.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Everything remains quiet here. Fredericksburg remains in possession of the rebels, and their forces display themselves on the heights, but without arms or any indication of offensive eperations. This morning a brigade of the enemy left the city, and moved off over the heights. Their purpose is unknown. Ammunition trains can be seen packed on hills about a mile from the city, but no camp is visible. The rebels are busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments, and evidently intend to oppose any further advance of our troops.

skirmishers of the two armies are but a few rods apart, and the rebel flag placed within rifle shot of our line of battle.

rifie shot of our line of battle.

Across the Rappahannock,
Below Fredericksburg, June 9.}

The rebels have at least 30,000, and a large force of artillery before us, but it is questionable whether with this great strength they could drive us from our position. Rebel sharpshooters have established themselves under the cover of an old barn on the extreme right of our pickets, and annoy us somewhat by their constant efforts to pick off our men. A few shells from our batteries dislodged them for a time, but they are sure to return. for a time, but they are sure to return.

A member of the 15th Alabama managed to clude the rebel pickets last evening and come into our lines, surrendering himself as a deserter. He was removed immediately to

hradquarters.
Whatever may be Hooker's object in this demonstration, he keeps his own counsel thoroughly, the army obeying orders without knowing exactly what the orders mean, or what the next move will be.

what the next move will be.

CINCINNATI, Jnne 10.

At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the board of officers in accordance with a resolution passed some time since, made report in regard to those members, sixty in number, who have not taken the oath of alleglance. After a warm discussion it was resolved that all members who have not taken the oath of allegiance be cited to appear before the board of officers and give reason why they have not complied with the resoluwhy they have not complied with the resolu-tion passed by the Chamber on the 18th of July last. The result of the investigation to be reported back to the Chamber for final

Gen. Carter's forces, which for some weeks Gen. Carter's forces, which for some weeks have been guarding the north bunk of the Cumberland, crossed the river yesterday and drove Pegram's forces out of Monticello, and at last accounts were still pursning the flying rebels. A number of prisonera, horses, arms, &c., were captured. No. loss on our side.

The Commercial has advices from Vick3-burg through an officer of the 48th Onio. He states the condition of affairs as favorable. The troops are impressed with the idea that The troops are impressed with the idea that Vicksburg must fall, and they have no fears of failure.

Our losses have been grestly exaggerated.

The total loss, since crossing the Mississippi, wont exceed 7,000.

The Gazette's Mnrf-eesboro despatch of the

9th says refugees report Vallandigham impressed by rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10. PHILADELPHIA, June 10.
The Inquirer has a letter from Port Royal on June 3, which states that Col. Montgomery, of the 2d South Carolina colored regiment, defeated the rebels at Pocotaligo, and were holding the railroad bridge between Savannah and Charleston. NASHVILLE, TERM., June 8th, 1863.

NASHVILLE, TERM., June 8th, 1863.

It is conceded by every one that more truths were published in a brief space, in my letter of Saturday, than ever before in the same space. And I can assure yon it made those interested wince. Several prominent gentlemen here were made to father the letter, and many guessed the right correspondent. It kicked up a bad odor in correctly stating that the abolition office here is really a rebel concern. This is about the manner of things now: W. Hy Smith does not want his rebel friends to know that he is connected with the Union as one of its Editors, and the publishers of the Union endeavor to conceal from the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland the fact that one of their Editors was the author of the most bitter attacks upon the Union men of Tennessee. He reviled the cause for which we are fighting, and condemned alike Union men and neutrals. The proprietors have always been secessionists, and, but a few days ago, in compliance with Gen. Mitchell's order, Messrs. Barry and Cameron took the oath. The history of the Nashville Union is indeed an interesting and revolting one. It is a juggling concern, all round—the Editor an abolitionist, five of the proprietors dirty rebels who have been lately compelled to take the oath, and two of them foreigners, who are both blatant rebels (a fact which can be proved), but who refuse to take the oath because they are not citizens of the Union

both blatant rebels (a fact which can be proved), but who refuse to take the oath because they are not citizens of the United States, and one Union man, named William Ott, constitute the publishing firm of this blackguard sheet.

Before the Governor departed last winter for the North, Mercer pulled heavily upon him. It seems to be questioned how I should arrive at this fuct. There are hundreds who know all about it. The Governor's staff officers, Messrs. Lindsley, Truman, and Browning frequent drinking houses, and often tell all they know. I have heard the latter publicly remark that "old Mercer came up after his little two hundred to-day"—"he shakes np the Governor's demand notes heavy"—"the Gov. thinks Mercer comes it a little too rough, "&c., &c. In fact, these three young men, although I have heard nothing from them of late, were accustomed, last winter in their room at the Saint Cloud and at Bassett's, publicly to argue the case of Mercer and the Union, and wonder if the establishment could not afford to pay its Editor, and often get off some sercastic remark abont Mercer's plundering the Governor.

There are actually abolitionists in this city

There are actually abolitionists in this city who will not admit the Union into their fam-ilies on account of its obscenity. There are several gentlemen in this city who know all about this establishment—this abolition-rebel concern. I wish the Army of the Camber-land knew its true history. I would snggest to the Editor of the Press, Mr. Truman, who has no good will for the parsimonious scamp of the Union, the propriety of republishing this and my other letter.

[Special to the New York Post.]

Washington, June 10.

The fight between Hooker's cavalry and Stuart's forces yesterday was a very brilliant exploit. Our men crossed the Rappahannock and made the attack, driving the rehels from their entrenchments, and took a great body of prisoners—number unknown.

their entrenchments, and took a great body of prisoners—number unknown.

The President is said to be in momentary expectation of good news from Vicksbarg.

From an officer who participated in the fight it is ascertained that yesterday morning two brigades of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of Gen. Buford, made an important reconnoissance towards Culpepper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that has occurred during the war. The force was composed of Gen. Buford's Brigade and another cavalry brigade under command of Col. B. F. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery, and two regiments of infantry as a reserve.

petnation of this Government. At the late elections in the non-slaveholding States, Mr. Lincoln and the radicals were badly beaten and overthrown, and a conservative majority was elected in their places who are willing do justice to all parts of the Union. I am for putting down the rebellion just now. We can settle all other matters afterwards. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the purpose of procuring a lasting peace, for peace comes after war. The rebellion has bad many evil and depastating effects on the country and on Monday night the cavalry bivonacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, and drove the pickets back to the rifle-pits, and, drove the pickets back to the rife-pits, and, after a desperate combat, cleared the roads. The enemy fell back upon their artillery and maintained their position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came np and drove them back six miles in the direction of Cnlpepper Court-house, when our forces returned in good order. Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and it was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand to hand. Our own loss was considerable, and the slangther of the rebels onsiderable, and the slanghter of the rebels

considerable, and the slanghter of the rebels fearful. The number of casualties on both sides is not yet reported.

Col. B. F. Davis, 3th New York cawalry, was killed; Capt. B. F. Foote, killed; Lieut. Cutter, killed; Lieutenant Reeves, mortally wounded; Colonel Baine, severely wounded; Capt. Canfield, of the regular cavalry, killed.

By this sndden and brilliant dash of cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid of Stuart's

produces a color not to be distinguished from nature-warranted not 1 injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of had dy-ea, and inviporates the Hair for ife. GRAY, RED, or EUSTY HAIR instantly turns a fustrateu, and the forces prevented.

New York, June 10. In the Naval Cont of Inquiry to day, in the case of Chief Engineer Stimers, on the charges preferred by Admiral Dupont, C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, was the principal witness. He testified that Mr. Stimers informed him that he visited all the Mouiters on Monday of the Sth of April with thirty plendid Flack or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and ceantiful. Sold by all Drugglats, &c. BF The Cenu'ne is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. SI Barciny Street, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 18 Bond ats tors on Monday of the 8th of April with thirty or forty mechanics and all necessary material, and at 1 P. M. reported to Admiral Dupont that they were all in condition for immediate service; that the Admiral told him that he had determined not to renew the fight; that on his leaving the various vessels they were all anticipating a signal to get nuder weigh at 1 P.M.; that the decision of the Admiral crea-It. M.; that the decision of the Admiral created great surprise among the junior officers of the vessels; that one of the executive efficers told him (Stimers) that he felt personally disgraced by the failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible. He also heard Stimers say he believed that the Admiral would have renewed the fight if he had not been influenced by others; also he had not been influenced by others; also the had not been influenced by others; also, that the attack on Sumpter was not an earnest one, and that the Monitors were capable, it his opinion, of continuing the attack: also, that, in his opinion, if the Ericsson rafts had been used the Monitors could have reached the city. He expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of the Admiral and fleet authorities to examine the rafts and torpedoes or to listen to him when, he attempted to ex-RUNAWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Builitt county juli:

One negro woman calling herself MARGAKET MOORE, is about 33 or 34 years old, black color, weighs about 125 pounds, and says she belongs to Sam Moore, of Huntaville, Alabama.
Also, or female runnway slave (the daughter of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and calls her name ANA.
Also, a runnway slave child who calls her name KIDLEY, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret). or to listen to him when he attempted to ex-plain their use. He, however, never expressed confidence in the abilities of the Monitors without the aid of rafts to succeed in entering Charleston harbor. Stimers did not directly criticize the conduct of the Admiral, and regerded others as influencing him against his

own better judgment.
Washington, June 10. Gov. Cortin, of Pennsylvania, recently re-ceived a requisition from the War Department for fifteen regiments of infantry and three of

for fifteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, to be ready before the conscription was instituted, and to be credited to Pennsylvania as part of the draft.

New York, June 10.

Advices per the Cahawba state that reinforcements from Brashear City and other points, to the number of 6,000, reached Gen. Banks on the 30th and 31st, and our troops then ontnumbered the rebels four to one. The rebels are entirely hemmed in, and no succor can reach them. Their force was variously stated at from 6,000 to 10,000. They are well supplied with corn meak but have few other provisions, and a small snply of ammunition. It was believed to be impossible for them to t was believed to be impossible for them to hold out long.

McConnellaburg, Penn., June 10.

McConnellaburg, Penn., June 10.

The enrolment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with rebellion. In Fulton connty some of the enrolling officers have been egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in the woods. All kinds of threats are being made to deter officers from their work. The best of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired by a gang last night and entirely consmed, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

NASHVILLE June 10.

Nashville, June 10.
There was a skirmish at Triune yesterday.
About 500 rebels dashed into the camp of the

About 500 rebels dashed into the camp of the 6th Kentucky cavalry. A sharp skirmish ensned, in which there hels were repulsed. The rebel cemmander was shot from his horse, and is reported dead. Another rebel officer was wounded. Two Federal soldiers were slightly wounded.

A Times special from Beverly, dated 9 P. M., speaks of the recent cavalry fight as the greatest of the war. Beverly Ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois and the 8th New York, and we were on the other side before the enemy were aware of it. Kelly's ford was also taken by Gen. Gregg after a slight skirmish and we came npon the enemy

before the enemy were aware of it. Kelly's ford was also taken by Gen. Gregg after a slight skirmish and we came npon the enemy only a mile from the river. The fight commenced at 5 A. M. and continued till 3 P. M., by which time the whole of Stnart's force was engaged, said to number about 12,000 cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery. They were, however, driven back three miles on the right and five on the left, with heavy loss.

Our forces formed a junction at 2 o'clock.

The greatest charge of the day was made by the 6th Cavalry, supported by the 6th Regulars, when they dashed upon a whole brigade of the enemy, and were taken in flank by another brigade, and though overwhelmed, gallantly out their way out.

Two of Gregg's brigades, under Colonels Wyndham and Kilpatrick, had hot work all the morning, but drove the enemy from the river to Brady's Station. The rebels were numerically superior to us, including one small supporting force of infantry.

They had five large brigades, under the command of Gens. Fitzhngh Lee, W. F. H. Lee, Jones, Field, and Robinson, with sixteen pieces of artillery, under Major Benkam. They had been reviewed the previous day by Gen. Lee, and were under orders to leave on their grand raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock. Our forces retired almost numolested to this side of the river during the evening.

Balt Large City, Jnne 10.

Thirty mounted Indians attacked the coach

SALT LAKE CITY, June 10.
Thirty mounted Indians attacked the coach thirty miles west of this place to day and killed and scalped the driver and another em-ployee. There were no passengers aboard. They opened the mail-bags and an off the stock. Our troops are after them.

A Vienna editor, in the exuberance of husiasm, recently penned the following: There is a young singer called Patti, Accomplished, arch, pretty, and natt The folks in Vienna Would risther take senna. Than hear any one sing after Palti.

MARRIED. By Rev. Thos. Bottomley, In this city, June 9, 1863. Mr. H. P. Willert to Bliss Mollin McCleany,

At Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Kingster Goddard, D. D., Dr. Kingston Goddard, Jr., to Mis Heren Van Stroker, danghter of the late Elijah Vai Syckel, Esq., of thal city.

DIED At Frankfort, on the 4th of June, Chas. Da Lanour on of the Rev. J. N. and Mary Louise Norton, ago we months and fifteen days. On the 8th of June, at 1 o'clock P. M., MAGDELENS aughler of M. Broon, Esq.

In this city, on Monday morning, the 5th inst., Mrs. anothen E., wife of John H. Williams.

FOR CONGRESS.

m24 wtJun1°

Jnne 9th, at 7 o'clock P. M., Ella Masses, age 13 years, 1 month, and 7 days. AUGUST ELECTION.

WE are anthorized to annunce Col. JOHN H
McHENRY as a candidate for Congressional District of Kentucky. SD DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. HENRY GRIDER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 3d District, subject to the convention of the Union Democracy to be held at Giasgow on the 13th of Max.

May.

May m24 wigns?

W E are anthorized to announce J. W. GOEN, of Glasgow, Barren county, as a candidate for Congress for the 3d District, subject to the convention of the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on the 13th of May.

and all of my ability. If my views and polit-cal policy as foreshadowed do not snit a ma-ority of the legal voters of Henry county, a etirement to private life will have no terrors

for me; but, on the contrary, many pleasures, I am subject to a convention of the Union Democracy of Henry county.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

Committed to Jail,

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